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\$5.00 a Year, in Advance.**

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THE GUARDIAN.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE, Santa Clara, California.

Under the management of the Fathers
of the Society of Jesus.

THE SANTA CLARA COLLEGE WAS FOUND-
ed in 1851, and in 1852 was incorporated, with the
privileges of a University. Diplomas are given in two
departments—the Classic and Scientific.
The College buildings are large and commodious,
while extensive play-grounds, with two covered gym-
nasiums, a swimming-pond, etc., afford every facility
for healthful exercise.
The College possesses a very complete philosophical
apparatus, and valuable collections of Mineralogy and
Geology. It has, also, practical schools of Telegraphy,
Photography and Surveying. Assaying of native ores
is taught in a thoroughly fitted chemical laboratory.
The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two ses-
sions of five months each, commences in August, and
closes toward the beginning of June.

TERMS,

Payable semi-annually in advance:

Matriculation Fee, to be paid but once, \$15 00
Board, Lodging, Tuition, Washing and Mending
of Linen, School Stationery, Medical Attend-
ance and Medicines, Baths, Fuel, Light per
year, 62 00
Modern Languages, Drawing, and Music form extra
charges. For clothing, Books, Pocket-money, and
like, no advance made by the Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
REV. A. VARS, S. J., President.
jan1-tf

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME San Jose, California.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, WHICH IS INCORPO-
rated according to the laws of the State of Cali-
fornia, and empowered to confer academical honors,
commenced the Twenty-Second Annual Session on Mon-
day, August 10th, 1872. The course of instruction em-
braces all the branches of a thorough education.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee, to be paid but once, \$15 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter, 62 00
Washing, per quarter, 12 00
Physicians' Fees, per quarter, 2 50
Piano, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, form ex-
tra charges; but there is no extra charge for the French,
Spanish or German Languages, nor for Plain Sewing
and Fancy Needle-work.
Payments are required to be made half a session in
advance. Pupils will find it much to their advantage
to be present at the opening of the session. jan1-tf

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, Los Angeles, California.

THIS Institution, chartered according to the laws of
the State of California, and empowered to confer
Degrees, is situated in the City of Los Angeles, prop-
rietary for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty
of its scenery.
The faculty is composed of the FATHERS OF THE
CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION OF ST.
VINCENT DE PAUL, who devote themselves to pro-
mote the health and happiness, as well as the intellec-
tual and moral advancement of the students entrusted to
their care.
The College is open to all over the age of ten years,
who are competent to enter the primary course, and
who come with respectable recommendations, provided they
comply with the rules and discipline of the College,
which, though strict, are nevertheless mild and parental.

STUDIES.

The course of studies embraces a full course of Eng-
lish and Classical Literature, the various branches of
Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, and also
a Commercial Department, to prepare young men for
every branch of business.

TERMS:

Board, Lodging and Tuition, per Scholastic
Year, \$75 00
Washing, per Scholastic Year, 30 00
Piano and use of instrument, per month, 8 00
Violin, Guitar, Flute, etc., each, per month, 6 00
Vacation at the College, 40 00
Those who learn to play on one of the above named
instruments, will have the privilege of using a brass
instrument free of charge; otherwise, there will be a
charge of \$3 00 per month.
For further information, apply to
REV. JAMES MAGILL, C. M. President.
jan1-tf

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOL.

THIS Institution is situated in Santa Barbara, a short
distance from the sea, in the most delightful and
healthy part of the city. The grounds are extensive,
and the building is large and convenient.
The course of instruction embraces the usual branches
of a thorough English education. Spanish is also
taught.

TERMS,

Invariably half-yearly in advance:

Board, Tuition, Bed, Bedding, Washing, etc.,
per annum, \$200 00
Piano and use of instrument, per month, \$6 00
Guitar, per month, \$5 00
No extra charge for plain sewing, Fancy Needle-
work, etc.
The Scholastic Year, of ten months and a half, com-
mences August 10th, and terminates on the last Tuesday
of June.
For further particulars, apply to
SISTERS OF CHARITY,
Santa Barbara, Ca
jan1-tf

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, San Francisco, California.

THIS Literary Institution, conducted by the Fathers
of the Society of Jesus, was opened for the recep-
tion of students on the 15th of October, 1855. It was
incorporated, according to the laws of the State, on the
30th of April, 1856, and empowered to confer academical
degrees with such literary honors as are granted
by any University in the United States.
The design of the Institution is to give a thorough
Classical, Mathematical and Philosophical education.
But besides the Classical, there is, also, a Commercial
Course.
The College is intended for day-scholars only.
The hours of class are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
Punctual attendance is indispensable. In case of
absence or tardiness, a note from the parents or guard-
ians will be required.
Frequent tardiness or absence exposes the offender
to the loss of his seat.
Every Thursday of the Academic Year is a holiday.

TERMS PER MONTH, IN ADVANCE:

(No deduction is made except in case of long illness.)
Tuition, in Preparatory Department, \$3 00
" in Grammar Department, 5 00
" in Higher Department, 8 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy,
and Chemicals, first year, per month, \$3 00
For the use of Instruments, etc., second year, per
month, 5 00
For each Academical Degree, 10 00
jan1-tf

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, San Francisco California.

CONDUCTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS
Offers every facility for acquiring a thorough
Education, whether Classical, Scien-
tific, or Commercial.

THOSE WHO COMPLETE THE CLASSICAL
Course, receive the degree of A. B.; the Scien-
tific, B. S.; the Commercial, Master of Accounts.
The Commercial Course has been established for the
convenience of those who wish to acquire a good, prac-
tical education in as short a time as possible.
While proper care is bestowed on every branch in the
College, our own language receives special attention.
The daily exercises of the Students in Grammar, Com-
position and Rhetoric are publicly discussed and cor-
rected in the class-room.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,

Payable half-yearly in Advance:
Board, Tuition and Washing, \$250 00
Entrance Fee, 10 00
Physician's Fee and Medicines, 5 00
Vacation at College, 40 00
Day Students, 60 00
Modern Languages, Music and Drawing form extra
charges.
REV. BROTHER JUSTIN, President.
jan1-tf

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Rohnerville, Humboldt County, California

CONDUCTED BY THE PRIESTS OF THE
CONGREGATION OF THE MOST
PRECIOUS BLOOD.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED ON A
picturesque elevation at the confluence of Van
Duzen and Fel rivers, and near the town of Rohnerville.
It is accessible from the chief towns in the vicinity by
daily stages, and from other parts of the State by vessels
and steamers, via San Francisco and Eureka.
The course of studies is classical, scientific and com-
mercial. Splendid apparatus has been secured for teach-
ing the natural sciences.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC YEAR,

(Payable half-yearly, in advance.)
For board, lodging, tuition, washing and mend-
ing linens, \$225 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once, 10 00
Vacation at College, 40 00

PAY PUPILS.

Senior Class, \$60 00
Junior Class, 40 00
Music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, and modern
languages will form extra charges. The two sessions of
the scholastic year commence, respectively, on the 15th
of August and the 16th of January.
All communications regarding the College to be ad-
dressed to the Secretary, REV. F. ANTHONY,
Very Rev. P. HENNERBRY,
Superior

St. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL, Benicia, California. CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC.

THIS Institution affords every facility for the acqui-
sition of a refined and solid education. The Acad-
emy was founded in 1850, and now ranks among the
most successful Educational Institutions in the State.
The course of instruction embraces the English,
French, Spanish and Latin languages, Rhetoric, Elocu-
tion, Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Bio-
graphy, Mythology, Chemistry, Geography, Astronomy,
and use of Globes; Vocal Music, Instrumental Music,
including Piano, Guitar, and Organ; Writing, Draw-
ing, Painting in Water Colors and in Oil; Tapestry,
Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, etc.

TERMS:

(Payable half-yearly, in advance.)

Board and Tuition, per Scholastic Year, \$225 00
Washing, 45 00
Entrance Fee, 10 00

EXTRAS:

(Payable half-yearly.)

Piano and use of Instrument, \$60 00
Organ, 50 00
Guitar, 50 00
Vocal Music, in Class, 20 00
Private Lessons, 40 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, 30 00
Painting in Oils, 20 00
Board during Vacation, 40 00

The Academic Year consists of two equal terms, the
first commencing August 10th, the second, January 23d.
Pupils of any religious denomination will be received,
but, for the sake of uniformity, all are required to be
present at the regular religious services of the Institu-
tion.

Pupils entering after the commencement of a term are
charged for such portion of it as they remain. No de-
duction, however, will be made if the pupil is with-
drawn during the season, except in case of sickness.
Parents may rest satisfied that every attention, con-
sistent with the spirit of a firm but mild government,
will be paid to the comfort of the young ladies placed
at this Institution.
Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the SISTER
SUPERIOR.
my25-tf

FRANCISCAN COLLEGE, Santa Barbara, California.

THE Sixth Session of this Institution conducted by
the FATHERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS, will
commence on the first Monday in August.
The object of this institution is to give a good Eng-
lish, Mathematical, Classical and Philosophical Educa-
tion at the lowest possible cost—a want long felt in Cal-
ifornia—and thereby bring its advantages within the
reach of all.

TERMS:

Entrance Fee, (to be paid but once), \$15 00
Tuition, Board and Washing, per session of ten
and a half months, 150 50
Music, French and German form extra charges.
Those who spend their vacations at the College will be
charged \$30.
Payments must be made semi-annually in advance.
Parents will pay for medical attendance, and supply
toilet articles, etc.
Money will not be advanced by the College; for the
purchase of necessary articles, a sufficient sum must be
deposited.
For further particulars, apply to
jan1-tf REV. J. J. O'KEEFE, O. S. F.

CONVENT

OF THE

Immaculate Heart of Mary, Gilroy.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES
CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE
MOST HOLY AND IMMACULATE
HEART OF MARY.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS:

Board, Tuition, Washing and Mending, per an-
num, \$200 00
Entrance Fee, to be paid but once, 10 00
Tuition on Piano, per annum, 60 00
French, per annum, 25 00
No extra charges for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain
and Ornamental Needle-work, nor for the Spanish
language.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS:

Primary, per month, \$2 00
Elementary and Senior, per month, 3 00
Tuition on Piano, per month, 6 00
French, per month, 2 50
No extra charges for Tapestry, Embroidery, Plain
and Ornamental Needle-work, nor for the Spanish
language.
For Prospectus and further particulars, apply to
SISTER RAYMUNDA CREMADELL,
Superior.
N. B.—The above Establishment is, also, the Noviti-
ate of the Order.
aug24-tf

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY, Mission Dolores, San Fran- cisco.

This Academy is a Branch of the College
of Notre Dame in San Jose.

THE course of instruction, which embraces the Pri-
mary as well as the Elementary and higher depart-
ments of education, comprises all the branches, both
useful and ornamental, taught in the best academies for
young ladies.
The second term of the Seventh Annual Session com-
mences

Monday, January 20th, 18

TERMS:

Boarding pupils per session, payable quarterly in
advance, \$240 00
Select day pupils, primary classes, 20 00
Junior Classes, 30 00
Higher Classes, 50 00
Parochial Classes, throughout, 10 00

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Yreka, Siskiyou Co., California.

THIS Academy for young ladies, under the direction
of the Sisters of Mercy, is situated in the healthy
and pleasant city of Yreka. The buildings are commo-
dious, the pleasure-grounds extensive and every advan-
tage is afforded for the acquisition of useful and orna-
mental knowledge.

The Academy being conducted by the Sisters of
Mercy, sufficient assurance is given for the peculiar
attention bestowed on the moral training, health and
comfort of the pupils.
The course of instruction combines all the useful
branches of a solid English Education, viz: Reading,
Writing, Algebra, Book-Keeping, History, Geography,
Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, Astronomy, use of
Globes, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Familiar Science,
French, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and
Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Wax
Flowers, etc.

Pupils of all persuasions will be equally received, and
all interference with their religious opinions carefully
avoided; good order, however, require that all should
comply with the general regulations of the Institution.
The Scholastic Year is divided into four terms of
eleven weeks each. Pupils can enter the Institution at
any time. They will be charged from the date of their
entrance.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

(Payable in advance.)

Board and Tuition, \$43 75
Instrumental Music, (with use of Piano) 15 00
Vocal Music, 7 50
Painting and Drawing, each, 5 00
Wax Work, 2 50

Each pupil must be furnished with a knife and fork, a
table-spoon, a tea-spoon, a goblet, table-napkins, towels,
three pairs of sheets, three pillow-cases, a pair of blankets
and a mattress.

For uniform dress, inquiry is to be made at the Institu-
tion.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS, PER QUARTER:
(Payable in advance.)

Senior Class, \$10 00
Junior Class, 8 00
Primary Class, 6 00

Letters of inquiry, etc., are to be addressed to the
MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Joseph's Academy, Yreka, Cal.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR A BIG SPRING TRADE.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO. 606 Market Street,

HAVE just received forty cases of Foreign Goods,
especially adapted for the present season, and con-
sisting of the newest styles and best makes of
SHAWLS,

SILKS,
POPLINS,
WATERPROOFS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

J. J. O'B & Co. respectfully invite all intending
purchasers to read the following list of prices, and call to
examine their fine fresh stock of goods before purchasing
elsewhere, for, most assuredly, a large saving can be
effected:
10 pieces fine satin-finished black Silk, \$2.50 per yard;
actual value, \$3.50.
5 pieces heavy gros black Silk, \$1.50; well worth \$2.25.
Rich plain colored Silks, \$1.75 per yard; reduced from
\$2.50.
20 pieces French striped Silks, reduced to half-price.
84 pieces (O'Reilly, Dunne & Co's) Irish Poplins, \$1.50
per yard; usual price, \$2.25.
6 cases new Japanese Silks, 50, 60, 75 and 87 1/2 cents per
yard.
120 pieces Japanese Poplins, 37 1/2 cents per yard; reduced
from 50 cents.
5 cases extra heavy Mohair Poplins, 25 cents per yard
actual value 50 cents.
200 pieces black and colored Satin de Chine, 60 cents per
yard; worth \$1.
Black and colored French Merinos, 62 1/2 cents per yard;
reduced from \$1.
2 cases Scotch Plaids, 25 cents per yard; beautiful
colors.
200 Broche Shawls from \$8 upward.
500 very handsome striped Shawls from \$2.50 upward

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Drap d'é 6, Poplin Alpacas,
Cashmere, Silk Alpacas,
Henrietta Cloth, Cretannes,
Bombazines, Foulards,
Biarritz Cloths.

A very nice Black Alpaca for
25 cents a yard.

On account of the reduction of Wool, we have re-
duced all our Woolen Goods fully 25 per cent. and are
now prepared to offer all makes of

BLANKETS, FLANNELS and CASSIMERES

At greatly reduced prices. Also Marseilles Spreads;
Table Linens, Napkins, Sheetings, Canton flannels and
all makes of muslins at reduced prices. A fine line of
Ladies' Gotton and Merino Underwear—very cheap;
Men's Merino and Woolen Underwear—very cheap;
Boy's Merino Underwear, very cheap; Misses' Merino
Underwear, very cheap; Ladies' Misses' and Children's
Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, very cheap; Ladies' Corsets
from 25 cents upward; Ladies' soiled Kid Gloves, very
cheap; Jouvins' colored and black Kid Gloves \$1.50
pair.

J. J. O'BRIEN & CO.,

606 Market Street,
One Door from Montgomery.
nov16-tf.

The Catholic Guardian.

"I BELIEVE IN ONE HOLY CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH."

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 26, 1873.

No. 7.

THE VOICE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

"PROVIDENCE SEEMS TO HAVE GIVEN, IN OUR DAY, A GREAT MISSION TO THE CATHOLIC PRESS. IT IS FOR IT TO PRESERVE THE PRINCIPLES OF ORDER AND OF FAITH, WHERE THEY STILL PREVAIL, AND TO PROPAGATE THEM WHERE IMPIETY AND COLD INDIFFERENCE HAVE CAUSED THEM TO BE FORGOTTEN."—*Letter from Pope Pius IX, in 1855.*

"WE URGENTLY BESEECH OF YOU TO ASSIST, WITH ALL GOOD WILL AND FAVOR, THOSE MEN WHO, ANIMATED WITH SPIRIT, AND POSSESSED WITH SUFFICIENT LEARNING, ARE LABORING AND PUBLISHING BOOKS AND JOURNALS FOR THE DEFENSE AND PROPAGATION OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE."—*Encyclical of Pope Pius IX, in 1853.*

"LEAVE NOTHING UNTRIED BY WHICH OUR HOLY RELIGION AND ITS SALUTARY TEACHINGS MAY MORE INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND UNHAPPY WANDERERS MAY RETURN TO THE SAFE PATH."—*Letter from Pope Pius IX, to the Prelates of the United States, in 1855.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHILE we are threatened with that most horrible of all diseases with which the Asiatic hordes now pouring in upon us are infected, we learn that our European neighbors are also becoming alarmed at the advance of an epidemic which, though not so horrible in its character, is yet none the less fatal. The cholera in Central Europe has been steadily advancing eastward from the commencement of the year; and weeks ago it was reported to have made its appearance in the neighborhood of Vienna. Those who had contemplated visiting the grand exposition, in many cases gave over the intention, being unwilling to run the risk of catching the disease. It first attracted prominent notice in the earlier part of January, in the Provinces of Galicia, several districts of Silesia and Hungary, and it had appeared in a few places in Moravia and Bohemia. In the City of Lemberg the malady was increasing, and in Buda and Pesth, although declining, it had not ceased. In the course of January, many communes in the counties of Abany and Stuhlweissenburg, and several in the county of Saros, in Hungary, were attacked, and the disease showed itself in the town of Wentzlowitz, and the districts of Friestadt and Teschwar, in Silesia. In Moravia, the town of Hardisch and the communes of Klein Olbersdorf and Engleswald were attacked, and in Bohemia (cholera still existing in Prague, in which city it had broken out in December) the disease appeared in the communes of Lieben and Weinberg, Kladus and Letek, Kralioz and Lobec, causing, in these districts, one hundred and eighteen deaths. At the beginning of February, cholera appears to have been prevailing more or less in the different localities named; it had declined in Lemberg, and it still existed in Buda and Pesth. The garrison of Buda suffered from an outbreak during the last week of January and the first week of February. The latest news indicates a considerable diminution of the number of cases of cholera in the infected provinces, but precise details are not given. The cessation of cholera on the Upper Nile is reported. During the outbreak in Nubia, which began in June, 1872, and ended, it would seem, in the last week of December, the disease spread widely over the extensive tract of country which lies between the West Coast of the Red Sea on the east, and the Great Desert on the west, and between Kassala in the south, and Korosko in the north. Along the course of the Nile, cholera spread from Halfaiya to Korosko. The Provinces of Taka and Berber suffered most from the outbreak. The infected district was shut off from Egypt by sanitary cordons established on the Nile at Jebele, Silsileh and Assouan, and by a strict quarantine maintained at Suez against the vessels from Suakin and from the Hedjaz (as having communicated with Suakin). At the end of December, the sanitary cordons at Jebele, Silsileh and Assouan were removed, and a cordon was established higher up the river, at Korosko, to which point the navigation was freed. It is not reported whether the sanitary cordon at Korosko has now been withdrawn, and the Upper Nile traffic left unimpeded. The quar-

antine at Suez against the vessels from Suakin and the ports of the Hedjaz has been reduced to five days' observation, including the days of arrival at and departure from the quarantine station at El Wedj. The questions of the internal sanitary condition of Persia, and the recent prevalence of plague, and frequently recurring epidemics of cholera in that country, are about to be submitted, at the suggestion of the Turkish Government, to a Sanitary Commission, consisting of delegates of the European powers of Persia and the Porte.

THE propriety of starting a daily Catholic newspaper in New York has for a long time been under consideration, and there was but one opinion entertained among the many prominent gentlemen who interested themselves in the matter. It was considered by all that it was a want of the times, and that its success, when once the paper was started, would be certain. At the meetings which were held by the wealthy Catholics of Brooklyn and New York, several agreed to take \$10,000 each in stock, at \$1,000 a share. About ten persons put down their names for this amount each, and several others for lesser sums; but after months' talk, and efforts made to get the \$500,000—the amount required—the subject was dropped indefinitely, as only about \$180,000 were actually subscribed; and besides, the head and heart of the movement, Father Hecker, broke down in health, and had to go South to recover it, where he now is. We think that the importance of such an enterprise being completed can hardly be over-estimated. The dangers which threaten the Faith in almost every paper which comes to hand are many and insidious. Catholics are unwilling to rely upon their weekly papers for the news of the day, and, per force, must take the papers published by those who are not unwilling to admit to their columns slanders, libels, and blasphemies against the true religion, which ought never to be read by the faithful. Of course the field is not wide enough for the inception of such an enterprise in this city, but that it is in New York none can for a moment doubt. We wonder that the Catholics of that city should delay the matter, or allow its importance to be overlooked. The *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, says, in a burst of righteous indignation: "But only think of it! here is a city in which there are Catholics—not one, but several—worth from one million to ten million dollars, and yet the most any of these millionaires put down was \$10,000. Had one or two subscribed \$200,000 apiece, and thus had control, the paper would have been started, and, no doubt, would have been successful; but we fear this generation will not see such a result. The taste, the spirit, the—something is wanting among our people. Our rich Catholics, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, never endow an institution—never build an orphan asylum—never establish a home for the aged—never endow an hospital—no, it is the small collections that do all these. It is not so with those outside the Church. They leave thousands for the propagation of their ideas—they do all in that line that our people fail to do. It may be well to remind ourselves how much ahead of us German-speaking Catholics are. We learn that they have raised over \$500,000 already for the establishment of a daily Catholic paper, to be published in New York, in the German language. It will be started very soon; the money is paid in, and the paper will be a success. Here is an example for our rich Catholics; but it will, we fear, have no effect. We have plenty of talent, if it could be used—if there were a field for it—but the men who have the talent have not the money, and the men who have the money lack the talent, and the result is, that our Catholic English writers are necessitated to dispose of their talents in the non-Catholic market, or starve. The *New York Tribune*, *Herald*, *World*, and even the *Times*, control excellent Catholic talent, and why? because they can pay for it. We boast of our fine churches—commodious, beautiful; of colleges and convents, and yet, strange to say, we have the weakest, the poorest, and worst supported literature in the country. Even in books we are behind. Any one of the large non-Catholic publishing houses in the country issues more books in the interest of the *Devil* than all our publishing houses, put together, issue for honor of God!!! This is a fact. Let who will gainsay it.

ONE of the many singular and inappropriate features of Protestant Church worship is the too apparent irreverence for sacred things. Nothing strikes the Catholic more forcibly on entering the "meeting houses" than this fact. In the grand and sublime ceremonies which are supposed to be performed by the parson, there is nothing which strikes with awe, nothing which impresses the congregation with the solemnity of the occasion. There is an air of levity in all the surroundings, and if the audience were at a concert, or even a circus, their demeanor, in too many instances, would be not a whit changed from that which they observe in the house of the Lord. In no place of worship is this more noticeable than in Plymouth Church, New York. The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who presides, seems, indeed, to be rather proud of his free and easy manner of conducting service, and the scene which we give, as described by the *New York Sun*, may be witnessed on any Sunday upon which the eloquent and erratic parson exhibits himself in his pulpit: "Plymouth Church was crowded, as usual, yesterday morning. As soon as the doors were opened hundreds of strangers entered. They sat and stared around the large, plain, breezy auditorium, and commented on one thing and another. A group of ladies and gentlemen, evidently recently from the South, sat almost in front of the platform, and kept up a lively conversation until the overture was ended. They were talking about hotel accommodations in the South. One gentleman, who was styled 'General,' said that they did not know how to cook a steak, and that when it was cooked after a fashion they didn't serve it—they threw it at you. A lady said it was impossible to tell a joint, as they cut up the meat in chunks. The gentleman asked whether there was much spirituality in Mr. Beecher's church. The hotel beds, the lady said, were frightfully hard and inconvenient. As to flowers in a church, one of the party said he hardly thought it was the thing for a Protestant congregation. A lady said that Mr. BEECHER made converts by strategy and beguiling. One of the party thought that Mr. BEECHER was a great general. The organ gave two or three sudden groans. Mr. BEECHER entered at the right-hand door. 'There's BEECHER!' the General exclaimed, in a loud whisper; 'he looks as strong and robust as he did twenty years ago.' 'He must be close on sixty,' the lady next him said. Mr. BEECHER chuckled his hat back of the little round table, and sat down an examined the notices. The choir sang 'I waited for the Lord.' Mr. BEECHER put down the notices, and sat with his eyes closed until the music ceased. Then he advanced to the front and invoked the divine blessing. The 12th chapter of Hebrews was read, and hymn 1,235 was sung. Mr. BEECHER prayed." This is how the services were opened in Plymouth Church, and the account of the sermon which follows is frequently interrupted with "great laughter," "much laughter," "applause." No wonder that one gentleman among the party asked if "there was much spirituality in Mr. BEECHER's church congregation?" But this is in keeping with all else in that great travesty on the religion which people call Protestantism. When was such a scene ever enacted in a Catholic Church, in the presence of the body of our Divine Redeemer. While men are clapping their hands and stamping boisterous feet, we may indeed inquire if there be any spirituality among them.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the superior excellence of the contributed articles to be found in this number. The Poem entitled "Stigmata," from the pen of California's most promising poet, is as touching and expressive a *morceau* as we have read for many a day. It has all the beauty and force of expression which characterize the "Songs before Sun Rise," by SWINBURNE, without the faults of affected transposition, which too often mar the efforts of that most erratic of poets. Indeed, we are confident that Mr. STODDARD will yet make for himself a reputation which will place him by the side of men who are now famous in English literature. It will not be, however, the ephemeral fame which has already been heaped upon one who went from our shores a scribbling vaquero, and returned a conceited vapist, dazed with his unaccountable success; it is not this that we shall be glad to see our contributor

gain but what is far better—a reputation merited by real talent developed by legitimate means. There will also be found in our columns a contribution from the pen of Miss ESMERALDA BOYLE, of Washington City. We have already spoken of this young authoress in complimentary terms, which she more than merited, and her productions are becoming very popular among readers of current literature. A London firm is now engaged upon a new volume of her poems, and advance notices treat of them in highest terms. We bespeak for them a favorable reception. The other contributions are from practiced pens, and will be read with interest. We have all along entertained the opinion that there was as much literary talent latent among the Catholics of this city as in any other denomination. We know, too, that there are many subjects which the pens of these people could ably treat, embellish, and beautify, if the opportunity were afforded. It was not to be expected that the Protestant, or independent press, as it is called, would offer much encouragement to these writers, or throw open their columns to their productions. We send to them much greeting, and invite them to write for the GUARDIAN. It is our intention to make our paper second to none for literary excellence, and, if possible, superior to all others. The Catholic Press, as a general thing, pays too little heed to the manner in which its matter is laid before the people. We shall endeavor, with the generous assistance of talented writers, to remedy this, at least, in the GUARDIAN; and we should be pleased to see our example followed by our contemporaries.

No country more conspicuously exhibits the degradation into which a people deprived of all religious teaching will descend, than Russia. We say deprived of religious teaching, because it is notorious that the Russian Church has little or any regard for the great masses who were formerly serfs, and that the Church itself is but a State institution, kept alive merely to furnish fat livings and benefices to the courtiers and flatterers who hang about the throne. We are told that no care is taken of the spiritual welfare of the poorer people, and incest and other almost nameless crimes are openly practiced by those who know not the enormity of the offences which they are committing against the laws of God. A Russian journal of a late date gives the following corresponding accounts of the agricultural classes of the Empire: "These classes pay no less than 274,000,000 roubles to the Government in taxes, and if we consider that since 1856 the country has been at peace, that the number of recruits levied yearly has been comparatively small, that serfage has been abolished and labor has been emancipated from the dues which formerly restricted its activity, and that the Empire has been provided with a huge network of railways which enables corn to be rapidly transferred from fertile districts to barren ones, it would seem that there must be an increase in the general prosperity. But, instead of this, we are assured by all who are well-informed on such subjects, that, with a few individual exceptions, our peasants are, on the average, no better off now than they were thirty or forty years ago. . . . The great masses of our people live like a horde of savages in smoky huts; young and old, covered with dirty sheepskins, sleep together, with their domestic animals on the same boards. There are whole districts where bathing is unknown, and change of linen is regarded as a luxury. Black bread, mixed with all sorts of foreign ingredients, cabbage-soup, and milk, are the regular food of our peasantry. As for the cattle, every one who has traveled in the interior of the Empire knows that they have enormously diminished in numbers. We have, as has been wittily said, more Councilors of State than cows. That the physical condition of the masses has deteriorated, and the muscular power of the average peasant is less than it was, is shown at each levy of recruits." How will this condition of affairs compare with that which is to be found in those countries which our opponents are pleased to call "Priest-ridden?" We opine that the presence of a few priests in Russia might not work such grievous harm, after all.

INDIANA, favorite resort of all who fret and fume under the restraints placed upon them by marriage bonds, is at last awakened to a sense of the disgraceful attitude in which she has exhibited herself to all decent people. For a long time past her Courts have been notorious for the lax manner in which they conducted the divorce suits which were brought before them, and it was known that the slightest pretext was frequently sufficient to procure the wished for papers of dissolution. It was even said, though this we do not accept with implicit confidence, that passengers on the trains, while stopping for dinner at Indianapolis, had only to step across the way to the Court House, state their cases, and procure their papers of separation; no time was lost, and the quondam man and wife went on their separate ways rejoicing. But exaggeration aside, the Indiana Courts succeeded in creating for themselves a record, which for real shameless-

ness, has never been equalled, and we are pleased to learn that the State has attempted to revise its divorce laws. Although there may be some doubt as to whether the new provisions will have the full effect which the Legislature intended, it is apparent that the State is no longer to afford unlimited facilities for the easy dissolution of the marriage tie. By the new law the term of residence necessary to procure a divorce is extended to two years; the publication of the application is required to be made in a daily newspaper; the prosecuting attorney of the county is required to resist the petition in all cases that are undefended, and any decree of divorce granted may be opened up within two years, until the expiration of which time it is unlawful for the person obtaining a decree to marry again. These are some of the chief provisions of the new law, which entirely change the divorce system of the State, and, although there are some contradictions in the statute, there is enough left of it to make the procuring of a divorce a vexatious and protracted proceeding. Indiana will undoubtedly diminish its law, but it will add greatly to its good repute.

We have never yet been able to understand why it is that a stock broker is allowed the privilege of defrauding and swindling his creditors, without the odium being attached to his name which is affixed to any other who takes that which is not his and appropriates it to his own use. We confess that we are not well up in the ethics of the stock exchange which frowns on robbery in those without its pale, and condones it in those who are so lucky as to fill a seat within the Board; and yet this has been shown to be the course of that select circle in more than one case of recent date. Only the other day a broker who has already made himself conspicuous by his frequent failures, became involved, as it is called, and suddenly turned up missing. His customers who had left stock within his hands to be disposed of, or as deposits for the payments on certain other purchases, became alarmed and made an examination into his affairs. Behold, it is discovered that all along, while this shrewd and speculating young man has been smiling in their faces and telling them that their stock was all right, he has, in reality, been selling it for his own use and benefit. In fact, to use a mild term, he has become involved, and there is no help for those who had trusted him but to grin and bear their losses. But is there no help, no preventative against such a deliberate fraud as this broker has practiced? If the gentlemen who are now footing up their losses which, through this man's sharpness, amount to something over \$100,000, would come together and make up a purse to defray the expenses of prosecuting him, would there not be inculcated a wholesome lesson, which would act as a preventative against such swindles in the future? We think something of the kind ought to be done, if for no other purpose than to set an example before the rising generation, who are apt imitators of those who are prominent in money matters. A broker, be it remembered, never robs; he merely becomes involved, and then journeys to the Springs.

In the cable dispatches which were received on Wednesday last, we find the following: "The editor of the Roman Catholic paper *Germania* has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for republishing articles from the London *Spectator*, criticising the action of the German Government toward the Church. This is a pregnant illustration of the kind of civil and religious liberty which now prevails in Germany." We are not so much astonished at the news which is contained in the message as at the words which terminate it. It is notorious that the agents and managers of the Associated Press never let any opportunity pass to cast opprobrium on Catholic Church matters; and facts are so garbled and distorted that their accounts of occurrences are always received with caution by the faithful, and never wholly entertained until confirmed by information received by mail. Whoever penned that dispatch must, indeed, have been a novice in the profession, and we shall not look to see such a thing occurring again. He must be transferred to the corps of correspondents in Spain, who are so ready to brand the cause of the Carlists as that of the Guerillas, and the Carlists themselves as brigands and murderers. In such company he may, in time, develop into a first-class agent, notwithstanding the *faux pas* of his youth. But it needed not this dispatch to inform us of the condition of civil and religious liberty in Germany. We know that is a myth, and can only hope and pray for the dawning of a brighter day.

DURING the past few days the cable has furnished us with a number of items relative to the health of the HOLY FATHER. At one time it was even reported that he had died; but on the next day—to the great joy of millions of the faithful—this was contradicted. The last dispatch from Rome says: "The HOLY FATHER is still suffering, and it is known that there is no improvement

in his condition, but those admitted to see him give the most contradictory reports with regard to his illness. The Italian Government appears very anxious in relation to his illness. A courier left the Vatican for Germany, with instructions for the guidance of Roman Catholic Bishops there, in the event of the death of the Pontiff." As we have had no information of a fatal result since the above was received, it is more than probable that the sufferer is much improved. If the prayers of the faithful throughout the globe be of avail, the Holy Pontiff will be yet spared to a world for which he has done so much of good. The anxiety of the Italian Government regarding his illness can well be understood, for any change would be to the vantage of its plans. VICTOR EMMANUEL finds, in the brave old man of the Vatican, one whom adverse fortune, but strengthens in his firm resolves, and the news of his death would indeed be glad tidings to the kingly robber.

We are at a loss to understand the apathy of the workmen of our State and city, in reference to that most important and vital to them of all questions—Chinese immigration. We do not hear of any decided protest being entered by them against the influx of the Coolie, and that glorious old Chamber of Commerce, which is noted for nothing, save its capacity of "how not to do it," is as mute on the subject as an oyster. We do not expect that we shall be able to create any interest in the subject, but, nevertheless, we shall submit a few facts for consideration: "There arrived by the steamer for January, 600 Chinese; the February steamer brought 700; the March steamer brought 1,200; the steamer *Colorado* brought 1,200. A British steamer leaves Hongkong, to arrive here in May, with 1,000. A German steamer will probably arrive in May, with 800. We shall have two regular steamers of the line in May, with not less than 1,000 each. Thus, for the first five months of the present year, we may estimate the probable arrival in San Francisco of not less than 7,500 Chinese. If the same average is kept up during the year, we shall increase our Chinese population 18,000." Think of this, working men, and act as your good sense dictates.

THE apostate LOYSON, at the Conference in Geneva, spoke at length on the present state of the Catholic Church; and in his language we believe that we can detect a half-suppressed regret at the step which expelled him from its holy orders. His eulogy was earnest and eloquent. It was impossible, he said, either to destroy, degrade, or expel Catholicism. Force, stratagem and sophistry were equally impotent; and the only course to take was to reform the Church. We suppose the reform of which he spoke had reference to the celibacy of the priesthood; and in this connection we are strongly reminded of the fable of the fox, who was so unfortunate as to lose his caudal appendage in the trap which had been purposely set for him. He was loud in his praises of the convenience which he found by its absence, and strongly recommended his brothers to have their tails amputated also. The subterfuge was too thin, and the unfortunate fox was expelled from the company in disgrace. LOYSON has been similarly treated, and he speaks the truth when he declares that it is impossible to degrade Catholicism. He tried the experiment, but failed most shamefully.

In all quarters there seems to be but one opinion relative to the peace policy, which has for so long been observed in treating with our Indian tribes. The cry is now for the utter extermination of the bands of savages which have disregarded all treaties and brutally murdered those who were sent among them to ameliorate their condition. General Crook, in Arizona, has set a good example, and we no longer hear of such outrages as the Wickenburg massacre being perpetrated, which, until within the past year, burdened the columns of the press. Our Modocs are still giving us much trouble, and even now it is not certain that the principal men among them may not yet escape scot-free. To be sure we have the soul-stirring words of General Gillem that not a Modoc shall ever say that his ancestors had any thing to do with the killing of CANBY; but, in contemplation of the tardy movements and poor success of the said GILLEM in his work of extermination, we are inclined to think that he is sadly given to "buncombe."

We learn that some time ago the Attorney-general of England was asked in the House of Commons, whether it was legal for persons in England to get up subscriptions in favor of Don Carlos. The answer given was: "that as the British Government had not recognized the Spanish Republic as yet, the people had a right to subscribe for Don Carlos, he being considered by England as simply a private individual. The moment the republic is recognized, he will be considered in the light of a conspirator against a recognized and friendly Government, and any public subscription in his favor will be illegal."

THE GUARDIAN.

PRO ECCLESIA DEI.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 26, 1873.

PAPAL INFLUENCE.

FROM late foreign files we learn that, in many quarters throughout Europe, the Holy Father is being accredited with having defeated the GLADSTONE ministry. It is said that he and the Catholic Archbishops of Ireland brought such influence to bear in the matter of the Irish University Bill, as not only to defeat that ill-considered measure, but to thoroughly convulse the whole English Government, even to placing in disgrace one of her greatest and most talented statesmen. The *London Times*, in commenting on what it is pleased to call the political influence of the Pope, notes the fact that, with the decline of his temporal power, the spiritual power of the Holy Father is rapidly increasing, until the governments of the world acknowledge its influence per force. Italy, distracted and torn as she is, can yield but little to the temporal power, which is his by right; Spain, with her internal dissensions, which are gradually weakening and undermining the faith of too great a portion of her people, finds herself in a similar condition, and France seems all indifferent to the affairs of the Vatican; and yet, if possible, the inmate of that sacred edifice is grander and greater in the straits to which infidelity would bring him, than in the palmiest days of his vicariate. Nations that had looked with apathetic eye, while the changing seasons went and came, bringing with them victory without vicissitude, now awake to a sense of realities, and turn with eager gaze to Italy. Not even when pagan Rome sat in state upon her seven hills and ruled the world, were the eyes of so many people turned to watch her movements. The power of the Church, which Protestantism has for so long refused to acknowledge in all its vigor, has at last forced the acknowledgment from unwilling lips, and the shafts of calumny and malice are again let loose in clouds that almost obscure the light of truth. What thing could more conspicuously exhibit the Divinity of the Holy Church than the scene which is here presented. Surrounded on all sides by the cohorts of infidelity, open and in ambush, she has yet to chronicle her first defeat. We were not inclined, when the first news came to us of the defeat of the Irish University Bill, to consider that Catholicity had gained the victory which was attributed to her by those who had worked so hard to overthrow, what, to the casual observer, seemed to contemplate a change for the better in Irish education. Compelled as we were to await developments, which the meagre news by cable did not set forth, we were more than inclined to believe that there was a certain amount of unreasonableness in the action of the opponents to the bill, and that, in rejecting, what seemed a conciliatory measure, they had forfeited all claims to consideration in the future. We did not understand that the illustrious framer of that most famous document had devised the measure without having first consulted the very ones for whose benefit it was intended. We knew that he had in his bill attempted to remove a grievance which was great to bear. We heard him alluding to the condition of higher Irish Catholic education as being "scandalously bad," and we thought: Here is a man, an Englishman too, who has the cause of the Irish people at heart, and we were disposed to applaud him for his well-meant efforts. But when, with no little ostentation, he announced that he had declined to consult with those whom the measure would most visibly affect, we readily understood why the Irish people had repudiated his management for abolishing the grievance under which they were suffering.

It can not be denied that his bill contained many good and valuable conditions, but there were others so bad that had the Irish members voted for their adoption they would have put upon themselves a stigma which long years might not have washed out. The bill would have, in a certain measure, ameliorated the condition of Irish students; but it could not have lifted them from that position of inferiority of which they complained. It virtually preserved endowment for a Protestant university, and denied it to a Catholic; and this is why it was repugnant to the Irish people. No wonder that that race, notorious for its pride and hatred of oppression, by its bishops, priests and gentry, cried out against the outrage which was about to be put upon them, and refused to be conciliated. If this is what you offer us, they expressed by their opposition, we prefer to remain as we are. We do not now, by our own free will, acknowledge ourselves inferior in any respect, and by our support of your measure, we voluntarily make that admission. Confident in the future to compose all things, we will bide our time. This they did, and with the removal of their support they gained the greatest victory for Catholicism of the nine-

teenth century. Nay, more than this, they not only became aware of the power which they had within them, but those who had sneered at the Irish members, considering them without influence or support, became suddenly cognizant of the fact that there was a power in the land which they had neglected to court. Irish dreams became realities, and those who, before, had spoken lightly of the Irish affairs reconsidered their words, and became more cautious in their utterances. They found that the Irish vote had been sufficient to overthrow one of the strongest administrations that England had ever had, and the future might be prolific with events which would again call out the strength of the same members. They changed in their opinions of Irish affairs, and those who were before looked upon as mere members, now became men, and were treated as such. Where in all this can we find that the HOLY FATHER has exerted undue influence, as is charged in so many quarters. Because Roman Catholics defeated the University Bill, is it just to charge that the HOLY FATHER defeated and overthrew the ministry? It is true that the bill had in it certain conditions which, had they been adopted, would have visibly affected the spiritual welfare of Catholics, and in these the head of the Church was rightfully interested. But that his influence had any thing in it which interfered with temporal matters it is wrong to assert. We have seen certain measures advocated here in this country by the Catholics at large, because they had reference to things which tended to ameliorate and make better provisions for the adherents of that religion; but no one thought to charge the Pope with meddling with the temporal affairs of our country. Catholics perhaps carried or defeated the measure, but the influence which was brought to bear upon them was the condition of the surroundings, and not from outside sources. Such was the case in regard to the University Bill. The condition of Ireland's young men, and the godless education which was offered them, defeated it, and not the spiritual power of the Pope meddling with temporal matters, as has been charged.

Although, as we have said, the spiritual power of the HOLY FATHER is increasing as his temporal power grows less, yet, grand and strong as it is, we shall never find it influencing the course of our temporal affairs. He neither claims to have any jurisdiction over these, nor would Catholics accede such authority were it claimed. In matters purely temporal, the Catholic acknowledges no authority save that regularly recognized by the people who make and execute the laws. There are already among us too many who have this taunt always at their tongue's end, that the Pope has his kingdom in this country, and that we are the subjects of a foreign Prince. How often must we reiterate, for the benefit of these suspecting mortals, that the successor of St. Peter has no power or prerogative which can clash in the least degree with the duty we owe to our country or its laws. We give to our country the tender of our best services and the support of our strong right arm, whenever she calls upon us, but to the Holy Father we give obedience and support in things purely spiritual. In these respective claims there is no competition, nor is there difficulty in rendering what is due to each. "Our country" said the venerable Bishop Carroll of Baltimore "commands and enforces by outward coercion the services which tend to the preservation and defense of that personal security, and of that property for the sake of which political societies were formed, and men agree to live under the protection of, and in obedience to civil government. The Vicar of Christ as visible head of His Church, watches over the integrity and soundness of doctrine, and makes use of means and weapons that act only on the souls of men to enforce the duties of religion, the purity of worship, and ecclesiastical discipline." When will men learn to understand that the kingdom of Christ of which the Holy Father has the custody of the keys, is not of this world, and that the obedience due to the Vicar of our Lord is in no way inconsistent with civil allegiance, social duties as citizens, or rights as men?

WE RISE TO EXPLAIN.

FOR a long time past we have watched, with interested eye, the course of a certain journal in this city, which is published on the principle that all men are depraved, and that, in consequence, they can entertain nothing which savors not of depravity and vice. For a long time we watched it—springing, as it did, from a small theatrical programme, then developing into a weak and puling daily, and finally, bursting forth upon the astonished gaze of the people as the chronicle of all that was vile, nasty, and unfit to be read. We were not a little surprised that the enterprise should have come to successful issue, for it is said that its success is now assured; but when we reflected that there are at present, in the city of New York, publishers who have grown rich and independent by circulating through the colleges, seminaries and academies throughout the country, obscene literature, we could understand what manner of support had fostered this vile sheet and helped it to

mount to its present altitude of wickedness. Unfortunately, the same spirit of curiosity which tempted Mother EVE in the garden is still inherent in mankind, and people who would blush to own that they read the *Chronicle*, lock themselves indoors and spread before them the sheet which breathes out its noisome odor to the surroundings. Who shall estimate the harm and injury which this vile publication has effected among our people; especially our young men and women, from the day upon which it entered upon its infamous career? In all the black pages of our criminal records, there has never yet been found one case too filthy and disgusting for publication in the *Chronicle*. Men who had grudges against their neighbors raked their brains for something which might blast the reputation of him whom they hated, and then sold it to the *Chronicle*. Lewd women told the tale of their shame, and injured and unwise husbands wrote their wrongs and sold them to the *Chronicle*. Nothing was too nasty for the *Chronicle*. Its columns were open to all that smacked of obscenity, and worse; and if a man had a dirty anecdote to tell, the first exclamation of his auditors was, "Oh, take it to the *Chronicle*." Of late days, however, this nasty, disreputable publication has taken a new departure, and we now find SATAN rebuking sin with all the earnestness and seeming truthfulness that characterized its illustrious prototype of old. Every Monday morning we find the editorial columns of the sheet graced with a leader on some religious topic, or protesting against some abuse which is supposed to militate against the increase of Christian virtues. One day we find it hectoring the females of our city for their extravagance in dress, their waste of money which might be more advantageously spent in the cause of charity, or in subscribing for the *Chronicle*. Another day we hear it inveighing against a community of silly women who have founded a mission in Canton, when they might better have spent their money at home, by giving to the poor, or subscribing for the *Chronicle*. Far be it from us to find fault for the good advice which it gives with such open hand, for we believe that if the DEVIL could only hide his tail, he, too, on occasions, might be heard to advantage; but, unfortunately, the *Chronicle* finds itself in much the same predicament, being unable to hide the caudal appendage which will be seen, whether or no. If we could read these highly moral articles to which we refer, and there stop, perhaps we might be impressed with the idea that the paper containing them was published on a principle of morality, and fit to be a teacher of the people and a guardian of their virtues; but, unfortunately, readers now-a-days are not inclined to stop at one article in a paper, they read all, and some even dive deep into the advertisements. What, then, must be their astonishment when, on turning the page, their eyes light upon the recital of some disgusting outrage, some foul and filthy deed of which men speak in whispers! What opinion can they entertain of this model organ, which on the one side serves up its moral sermon, and on the other, its mess of scandal and nastiness, seasoned to suit the palate of its depraved readers? What must they think of this truculent paper, which on the one page prints its platitudes against the increase of vice and prostitution, and on the other, its column of advertisements for the very establishments which it hypocritically pretends to condemn?

This is the *Chronicle*—this the paper which proposes to set itself up as a teacher—to overturn the records of the past, and to pass upon the occurrences of the day by the standard of its editorial judgment. "We can not understand this thing. We are of the enlightened nineteenth century, and it will not do to try it on us," say these intelligent and all-wise gentlemen, who pen their morality with their hands, while their heads are busy with some scene or recital of vicious and disgusting things. If, however, these all-wise gentlemen could be made to understand that there is One above them—One who holds them in the hollow of His hand, whence He might tip them out into space—for they surely merit it—One who, until this nineteenth century dawned upon the world, was generally reputed to possess more intuitive knowledge, more innate power than they—then, perhaps, they might acknowledge that some things which they could not understand could still be done.

We have been led to read this homily to our enterprising contemporary from a brief editorial note which that sheet was pleased to address to our paper, in its issue of Monday last. It took occasion to speak of a gentleman who formerly had editorial management of this paper, in terms at once unjust and abusive. Mr. F. DILLON EAGAN, the party attacked, was accused by it of having written an article on "Divorce," in which Protestantism was charged with "legalizing adultery and making it respectable." This expression seems to give great umbrage to the paper in question, whereupon it goes off into wholesale charges against Mr. EAGAN, which, did they appear in any other paper, were calculated to do him harm. But, unfortunately for the justice of the *Chronicle's* attack, Mr. EAGAN had nothing to do with the production of that article; nor has he had with

any other which has appeared in THE GUARDIAN for six months past. The name of the Editor of this paper has already been published in the columns of the *Chronicle*, but being upon the local page, we must account for this strange ignorance as to the guilty party on the supposition that the religious editors of that paper never look upon the other side. They are pleased to call our article "unchristian, bitter and contemptible." This we are inclined to dispute, and here will take occasion to remark that the subject which we were treating was contemptible, and perhaps a tinge of our contempt might have colored what we had written. And now we reflect that the same charge may be made against this article, which we have made of longer length than the subject deserved; but the same excuse must again be offered in palliation of our offense. We shall not affirm that we are chagrined because our manner of treating whatever subjects we may choose does not meet with the approbation of the *Chronicle*, nor can we close without saying a word in defense of our article on "Divorce." We here reiterate every charge which we made in that leader, and only regret that time did not allow us to hunt up authorities which would have made stronger the arguments which we offered against Protestantism. For the especial information of the *Chronicle's* religious editors, we will again state that Mr. F. DILLON EAGAN had nothing to do with the production of the editorial which has given them such offense; nor has been in any way connected with the editorial management of THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN for the past six months.

[For The Guardian.]

STIGMATA.

In the wrath of the lips that assail us,
In the scorn of the lips that are dumb,
The symbols of sorrow avail us,
The joy of the people is come.
They parted thy garments for barter,
They follow thy steps with complaint;
Let them know that the pyre of the martyr
But purges the blood of the saint!

They have crucified thee for a token;
For a token thy flesh crucified
Shall bleed in a heart that is broken
For love of the wound in thy side:
In pity for palms that were pleading,
For feet that were grievously used,
There is blood on the brow that is bleeding
And torn, as thy brow that was bruised!

By Thee have we life, breath and being;
Thou hast knowledge of us and our kind;
Thou hast pleasure of eyes that are seeing,
And sorrow of eyes that are blind;
By the seal of the mystery shown us—
The wounds that with thy wounds accord—
O, Lord have mercy upon us!
Have mercy on us, O, Lord!

CHAS. WARREN STODDARD.

[For The Guardian.]

GOSSIP.

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to other's show,
That mercy show to me.

THE delvers of the soil are familiar with a low-growing weed, that having once embedded itself in lawn or garden, forces from their birth-place the richest grasses or most luxuriant flowers. The deepest search and constant vigilance are needed to stop the progress of this noxious weed when it has gained entrance to the flower-border. Creeping here and there, the poisoned fibres insinuate themselves beneath the surface of the earth, much in the same manner as a cancer takes its hold upon some vital portion of the human frame, feeding itself with the life of its victim. No truer type of Gossip may be found than this apparently insignificant weed, poisonous of Nature and rapid of growth. Yet the *Gossip-weed* grows not only wild over the face of God's fair country, but its seeds, that are scattered broadcast to the four winds, are gathered and replanted, and by cultivation made to blossom and bloom.

The birds of Heaven carrying in their beaks the seeds of grass, and grain, and rare plants, drop them in strange places, and when the substance of the seed rises above the earth and is seen in the light, people look and wonder from whence it came, and when, and how. In like manner is sown "a little harmless gossip." It puts forth leaves and bears fruit—rank leaves, and bitter fruit! Then, when well developed and widely spread, behold, it is designated *scandal*.

Scandal! exclaims the accused, is scornful indignation, "I only repeated a little piece of gossip." A little piece of gossip! Have not all things a beginning? Has not the loftiest tree its germ "some where in the dust?" One word repeated and added to by repetition may blight the happiness of some man or woman for life.

Women are more addicted to gossip than men, yet alas, that it could be true! the last named whom we are taught to name first; he who is made in the grand image of God alone; he whom we look to as the "Lord of creation," because of his greater deeds, and broader views, and stronger thought, he too condescends to gossip.

Yet gossip is attributed particularly to women for the reason, undoubtedly, that it is born of weakness. Woman is said to be recompensed for the lack of physical strength by the possession of the more shining virtues in a greater degree. Faith, charity, and purity, make woman lovely and lovable, and honored by man. Is a gossiping woman worthy of such veneration, worthy of such respect? Can she elevate the mind of a younger sister and older brother? If she be a mother, may she guard, as God intends her to guard, the innocent minds and hearts given to her care? May not the gossip she disseminates be some day returned by a two-fold malignity against the sisters, or the brothers, or the children whom she loves full tenderly?

Our Lord said: "Woe be to him by whom scandal cometh!"

Gossip-mongers are scandal-makers. And he or she who makes a scandal must necessarily answer for it in some way. It matters little whether it be a fabrication or a repetition of another's gossip, the result is the same.

If a man standing by sees a murder committed, and makes no effort to prevent the crime, he is little better than the doer of the deed. There may be no blood upon his hands, yet search diligently and you will discover stains upon his garments—blood-flecks of the murdered life.

Pebbles of gossip, in rolling onward, grow to be great stones; yet not on such stones would any one wish to have his or her name carved. Not to such stones would any one unblushingly point, saying, "I erected that—I laid the foundation of that monument. Read the inscription: His good name was made worthless, her fair fame was blasted, and I did it all."

Ah, thoughtless mortal! thoughtlessly hurrying into eternity—that broad eternity whose accusing monuments we must some day face; whose inscriptions are against us—against name, and fame, and life; inscriptions we would fain erase with the same hands that so diligently wrote condemnation against another. If we could but wash away those records with our tears! If we could but hurl down those accusing monuments, whose accusations are for ourselves alone! Yet through a boundless eternity we may not flee, nor may we hide our faces from the Judge. ESMERALDA BOYLE.

[For the Guardian.]

THE ANNUNCIATION.

BY E. M. GUTHRIE.

Down in the vale of sin,
Deep in the dark abyss,
Where the vices howl, and rage within,
And the storms of pride stir up the din,
While the passions creep and hiss,
The human race in blank despair
Were groping, writhing, wandering there,
Nor knew they hope, nor love, nor prayer,
Nor e'en the name of bliss.

'Twas only want, they knew;
A chilling discontent;
A maddening hunger after the true,
A hopeless thirst for the heavenly dew,
With the curse of banishment.
Harsh discord, malice, fear and hate—
More hideous made their woful state,
They thought themselves the slaves of fate,
Whose claims could not relent.

O, 'twas a piteous sight,
To God the Father's eyes—
When He saw His children, who by right
Were formed for His love, and peace, and light,
And a home within the skies,
Blind, creeping like the reptile cold,
To hate and lie in the poison mould,
Nor let one germ of grace unfold,
While they cling to a code of lies.

Now the council, the sublime,
The Three Divine in One,
As just rebuke for the tempter's crime,
And pitying man in the Gulf of Time,
Would send to earth the Son;
But where in that realm of guilt and woe
Should the spotless King of Angels go?
What fitting place for Him below?
Since the demon's work is done.

In the sand of Israel,
Where dwelt the chosen race—
One focus of light and glory fell
To scatter the frightful force of hell,
And the stain of Eve efface.
But lo! in the mind of God, before
The mountains rose the vallies o'er,
Or ocean dashed the rock-bound shore,
He loved this soul of grace.

Conceived her for this hour,
When on her Virgin tongue,
Like the unshed fragrance of the flowers,
Or cooling drops of the summer showe,
The world's salvation hung.
And nothing on earth, in air or sky,
That wears the clear celestial dye
Of holiness and purity
Like Mary, ever sprung.

Strong in her God-like mind;
Unbounded in her love,
With a mystic vision unconfined,
And a pitying heart for all mankind;
Yet simple as the dove,
We see her kneel, that peerless child
Whom thought of sin hath n'er beguiled,
The one unspotted, undefiled,
The bride of God above!

Like harp-tones on the mair,
Vibrates her holy prayer,
And she begs to see, ere life shall wane,
And dust return to the dust again,
The mother who shall bear
The dear Messiah, looked for long,
Sung, in prophetic Hebrew song,
Whose hope has made her people strong,
Where is she, Mary? Where?

See! from the midnight stars,
A wondrous light descends,
And the golden door of Heaven unbars—
Hell's black foundation reels and jars,
Night's azure curtain rends.
Around that snow-white virgin's head
A radiance, marvelous now is shed,
But silence reigns as with the dead—
An angel o'er her bends.

He kneels, now in his awe,
A subject to His Queen.
For lo! her will is, that angel's law,
And she wears a crown she never saw,
Of a snow-white lily sheen.
"Hail, full of grace!" How pure that tone,
Upon her ear melodious thrown,
With homage earth hath never known,
Nor angels hath ever seen.

Her deep humility
Is startled at this sound,
For she knows not what that praise can be,
Exalting so lowly a child as she,
O'er all the world around.
But the angel bids her not to fear;
He tells her of mystic grace to cheer
The wretched souls of a fallen sphere,
That grace which she has found.

Thou shalt conceive, saith He,
And shalt bring forth a Son,
And His Father David's throne shall be
In royal line unto Him, through Thee,
Restored till time is done.
Jesus, His name—and far and nigh,
He shall be called till the ages die,
The Son of God, of the Lord Most High—
The ever Holy One.

"His Kingdom shall not end."
Now silence reigns around,
And as royal lily blossoms bend,
Or as fountain jets in the light descend,
So Mary bows profound.
But how shall this be done? saith she,
Since unto God as just from me,
Is vowed my chaste virginity?
These holy words resound.

The brightness grows intense,
The angel speaks once more;
And he tells of God's mercy so immense,
That as nature's laws are as nothing thence,
When the race he would restore;
And he tells that the Holy Ghost shall come
O'er her heart to brood and make His home,
And to strike the hosts of terror dumb
With the power unknown before.

"According to thy word,
Be it done, my humble part—
Behold me the hand-maid of the Lord!"
Lo! her voice creation vast hath stirred;
For crushed is the serpent's art.
Now far away the drappings bright
Are drawn of gold and sapphire light;
The Holy spirit wings his flight
To rest in Mary's heart.

Down in the vale of sin,
Deep in the dark abyss,
Where the vices howl and rage within;
And the storms of pride stir up the din,
While the passions creep and hiss,
The human race with hope arise—
A path is open to the skies;
Mary has won for man the prize
Of everlasting bliss.

Then let us sing her praise—
The mother of our God.
Yet who can a worthy pean raise
With tender revering, sweet amaze,
And tremble to applaud.
We bow to Thee, O holiest One,
Adoring thus, our Lord, thy Son;
And while the endless cycles run,
Shall spread thy fame abroad.

[For The Guardian.]
THE WEDDING AT CANA.

"And the wine failing, the mother of Jesus saith to Him: They have no wine!"—John, 11, 2.

Over Cana, of Galilee, ages have flown,
Since the harp of the minstrel was joyful in tone,
When a groom who was noble, a bride who was fair,
Made festive their wedding—and Jesus was there.

The guests they were many, and great was the throng
That moved in the dance, or rejoiced in the song;
And many the pledges they made to the bride—
To the loving young bride-groom, who stood by her side.

The day passed away in a union of hearts,
Not alone in the joy that a wedding imparts,
But serene in the pleasure such union possessed,
While the God of love, Jesus, unknown, was a guest.

The lamps in a blaze o'er the banquet-room shone,
And the banquet was ready; save wine, there was none;
For each cruse filled at morning was empty and dry,
And they sought from the butler to gain a supply.

But the butler made answer was loud to deplore—
His casks, too, were empty, and held nothing more;
And the steward and servants were seeking in vain
That the wine-vessels empty be refilled again.

Disciples of Jesus were with him, alone,
When his mother approaching, said: "Wine they have none."
And Jesus then to her: "What is it to thee,
"My time is not come, and what is it to me?"

But the tones of his voice made Mary elate,
And she spoke to the servants on Jesus to wait;
There were six pots of stone stood empty near by,
That were used in the manner the Jews purify.

And Jesus directed those pots they should fill,
With measures of water they took from the rill,
And when they had filled them, He made but a sign,
They drew from the water, and lo! it was wine.

When this wine to the steward a measure they bore,
He drank in great wonder; and never before
Had the guests quaffed a vintage could with it compare
In its exquisite flavor, so mellow, and rare.

Then calleth the steward the bridegroom to tell,
In the wine he'd reserved he had triumphed so well,
That the custom to serve a good wine to a guest,
And then serve the worst, he'd surpassed by the best.

And the banquet went on, with a fervor and flow,
Such as never before had a banquet below;
For never before, had a banquet obtained
A wine whose creation God thus had ordained.

And happy the guests, and the bridegroom and bride,
Who drank of this wine that a Saviour supplied:
Each draught an elixir was glowing with health,
More precious than Dives could purchase for wealth.

Though blessed was each draught of that water-made wine,
'Twas but meant to prefigure the wine-cup of Thine,
Thou hast left us, loved Jesus, for ever to be,
More blissful than Cana's, in all Galilee!

[For The Guardian.]
CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

THE question which most interests the public of California, and which hereafter may give rise to serious discussion at Washington, is the following: Has Coolie Labor proved a success, and will it be of benefit to the country? We emphatically answer, No! and for these reasons:

1. What California most requires, in order to accelerate the growth of her cities, the produce of her rich pastures and grain harvests, the increase of her mills and machinery, is the steady work of the white laborer, be he, on his arrival, poor or rich; for as Australia and New Zealand will testify, he settles quietly upon a tract of land, cultivates and improves it; while his daily disbursements for house and family render him a constant subscriber to the manufacturing and mechanic classes around him. The workman, also, in pushing forward, by his skilled labor, the various undertakings which open up the thoroughfares of the country and render large returns upon the capital invested, gives an important impetus to the general movement of progress and civilization, and, by spending the greater part of his earnings, keeps up the shop-keeper and those dependent upon the minor branches of industry.

2. The Coolie, on the contrary, brings no money to this country, being simply a "pauper," squatter, and, for the most part, under the control of a contractor. Thus his only purpose is to earn sufficient money to free himself from his guardians, and then to work on his own account at whatever trade or occupation he may have learned. Hence we find that several of the leading firms in San Francisco, in the boot and shoe trade, have taken the alarm, and are discharging their Coolie laborers, and are advertising for white men: and it is not unlikely that

their example will be soon followed by other masters in this city.

3. The Coolie, by his natural propensities and education, is an adept at cunning, and will neglect or slur his work if the masters' eye be not constantly fixed upon him. Besides this, our daily Police Reports furnish us too often with accounts of his delinquencies, and the general remark that "John Chinaman is a thief" is unfortunately too frequently corroborated by the march of events in our social circles.

4. The Coolie brings with him all his necessary clothes and linen, and requires nothing of our manufactured goods—even his food (chiefly rice) comes from his own country. He can thus undersell the white laborer; and the wages which he gets, low as they are, return to China with him, so that he is of no benefit whatever to the community at large. Looking thus at the question we commenced with, in its general bearing, we see no good whatever in the importation and employment of Coolie labor. On the contrary, we think that the time is not far distant when a decided and final opposition will be made to this class of immigrants, as prejudicial alike to the interests of California and the well-being of the country.

[For The Guardian.]
OURSELVES!

THE renown of the great statesmen who have served their country is not like the reward our citizens are seeking. The successful gambler and the scheming politician are the GREAT MEN of the present age! Plunder is the whole duty of men in this "free country." Merit in the man is estimated by the number of dollars in his pocket, and the result is, an honest man is—nowhere! Is it possible to contradict that plain statement of fact? Alas! no; the days of Washington are gone forever. The eagles have retired to solitude, and the owls usurp their places! Any man of common sense must see that The Great Republic is sick; afflicted by that dreadful disease known as "dollar worship." Nine-tenths of the male population are politicians, and the majority of them believe that "honesty" is a word invented by knaves to cheat fools. "An honest man is the noblest work of God." How few of the politicians believe it? How many suppose he is a fool?

The country is very young. We may say it was born on the 4th of July, 1776. It is not yet a hundred years old; it contains a population of forty millions, and boundless resources; but it may perish in a few years! What saves it from instant dissolution? Its size; its natural resources, and the ocean that divides it from great ambitious military powers. It is true the Republic is safe from foreign invasion. Europe, united, could not venture to war with America on her own soil; ourselves are our worst enemies, and dollar-worship our most dangerous foe. The stranger who leaves Europe to secure liberty for himself, and to enjoy the pleasure of seeing "the greatest nation under the sun," has his mind full of beautiful ideas. He sleeps to dream of liberty! In his dreams he sees forty millions of freemen; not one slave, no State church, no feudalism, no landlordism. He awakes with glorious music in his ears; it is Liberty! Liberty!! Liberty!!! He arrives in America, and in seven years he is a "dollar worshipper," or preparing to escape from the approach of slavery. The majority of all the Christian people in the world are idol worshippers; in Europe they worship virtue, honor, eloquence, talent, military glory, and the honesty that has resisted great temptations. In America the people admire virtue, but all the other European idols are very insignificant Gods beside "the almighty dollar." It was not so in the days of Washington; why is it so to-day? We could not believe this degrading sin could grow with such a growth in the descendants of the heroes who fought during the revolutionary war. No; it is a thing imported; the result of carelessness in American legislators, who permitted European ignorance to inundate the country, and did not perceive the danger. Ignorance in Europe is kept in order by stern justice; traditions, long established systems, the fear of shame and superstition, assist in keeping order there; here these useful aids have no influence at all; justice is groping blind, and Bully ignorance is—Power! Ignorance, without a halter or head-collar of any kind, is a dangerous beast. The state of affairs in the Great Republic is alarming; look at our disobedient children, possessing no fear of father or mother, and scarcely an idea of a superior power. Look at justice—blind, the judges corrupt, and criminals fearless. See what a vast power is now in the hands of the railroad kings and capitalists, who blindly suppose that ignorance is their best friend. See how capital places the Chinese Coolie on terms of equality with our white freeman in the labor market. Capital holds possession of our beautiful valleys, and plunders the farmer and the merchant. It is true we have no landlords, no feudalism, but we have their

equals: the "rings" the railroad kings, and their allies—the newspapers! Can any man of common sense doubt for a moment that such systems tend to establish a slavery the most degrading? Let him glance at the history of public corruption! Is it not the duty of every man elected to a place of trust to take as much of the public money as he can lay his hands on? And the more he takes the less his crime in the eyes of those who ought to be the guardians of liberty—the people! How easy it is to make the land of liberty a land of slavery! Where justice can be purchased, liberty can not reside. The moist beautiful climate, and all the pleasures of life are poisoned by the breath of injustice. Reformation is sadly needed in the law courts, the Senate, in ourselves, and, most of all, in the schools, where the duty of obedience to fathers, mothers, and the law is never taught; and surely it is time to meet European ignorance on the shore with a remedy. We do not believe there is in the country such a man as Cæsar or Napoleon; the presence of such talent as either possessed would lead us to suppose that the public corruption existing here was designed by ambition; but we see clearly it is the child of ignorance who believes that "dollar worship" is the whole duty of man.

SPRIT OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

IN our last issue we gave an extract from the St. Louis *Western Watchman*, in which the attempt to make out of the public institutions of that city hot-beds for Protestant proselytizing was severely dealt with. The last issue of the *Watchman* follows up the discussion. It says: "In last Monday's *Republican* there appeared a card from Mr. Gleason, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, in which that gentleman denies any and all complicity in the proselytizing business heretofore conducted by that institution. He is a very angel of mercy to our outcast poor, if we are to accept his own words. But we are sorry that we can not accept his defense. To begin with generalities, we will state that Senator Brockmeyer, last winter, in the Senate Chamber at Jefferson City, declared that while a member of the City Council, as one of the Committee on House of Refuge, he was a party to the appointment of over sixty children from that institution, and that, be it remembered, at a time when it was the avowed policy of the institution to send the inmates so apprenticed as far as possible from the city. We have a letter before us, written by Z. J. Mitchell, of Lexington, to Mayor Brown, in which the fact is stated that two Irish girls had been, three years before, procured from our House of Refuge, one by himself, the other by his law-partner, Mr. Wallace, and that in July, 1871, the mother of the children was enabled to ascertain their whereabouts, and obtain their restoration. Two statements in the letter surprise us. The first is, that the older girl's name was changed to Sallie, and the younger to something else ending in 'ie,' while the surname of the children was never divulged. The next strange circumstance is the regret, so poignantly expressed, that the children should ever return to the poor home of their mother, after the girls had become old enough to appreciate the refinements of life." Mr. Gleason, deny this damnable piece of proselytism, if you can! The children were obtained of you, and only you are responsible for the damnable transaction. Were it not for the persistent efforts of that good old Irish mother, these two children would now, perhaps, be singing psalms in Protestant conventicles, and, as Sallie Snooks and Jennie Jenks, sport the refinements of scornful Popery and cursing the low Irish trash. As to the letter to which we last week referred, all we have to say is, that it is this moment in the hands of one of the managers, and their number is not so great but a request may bring it forth. God only knows how many children this arch-proselytizer has snatched from parents, friends and faith. Catholics of St. Louis, pause and reflect upon the magnitude of the outrage which for eighteen years you have been quietly enduring! Were we wrong last week in calling upon Mayor Brown for his official interference?"

THE Catholic *Vindicator*, of Milwaukee, has an article on "the Wolf and the Lamb," from which we quote: "There is something in human nature that causes it to fear the imputation of crime, and to devise means to avoid the ignominy, as well as the responsibility which society and law declares shall be attached to the performance of base actions. Thus, the robber insists that the world owes him a living, which debt he was unable to collect otherwise than by theft. The murderer pleads that he but acted in self-defense, or that he but riddled himself of an obstacle that placed itself in his pathway, and argues that it was not his fault, but the fault of his victim; for had he, the victim, not crossed the murderer's path, he certainly would not have been murdered; ergo the fault was the victim's, not the culprit's. These instances but tend to show that in the minds of even the most vicious, there is a contempt for crime that causes

them to attempt its concealment, under the plea that in some way or other the victim was to blame. It is the old story of the wolf and the lamb. The wolf could have eaten the lamb and said no more about the matter, but he felt it to be a duty he owed himself to justify his act by pleading the aggressive disposition of the lamb, which made it necessary for the wolf, in self-defense, to destroy him. Why does the wolf tell such a palpable lie? Because, wolf as he is, he fears the popular odium which his act incurred, and, in his desperation, will seize upon any excuse, however specious, to avoid the punishment he dreads so much. The world is flooded with these human wolves, but occasionally the savage cruelty of an individual forms a pedestal on which he rises above his fellows. Such a beast is Prince Bismarck, who, to the blood-thirsty disposition of the wolf unites the cold cunning of the fox. His aim is to form an Empire that shall hold both the bodies and the minds of its subjects in an iron clasp. 'The State is supreme, and I am the State,' says Bismarck, 'the State is God, and woe to him who worships any other deity.' The wolf insists that the lambs shall become wolves, assume his nature, enter his kingdom and acknowledge his sway. 'But,' plead the lambs, 'please leave us alone, we can not change our coat, and our nature or instincts can have no affiliation with yours.' 'Ah,' says the wolf, 'these cunning lambs decline my kindly overtures for peace and unity, they are concocting means for my destruction, and I must immediately devour them. But I must first proclaim to the beasts of the forest and the birds of the air that the fault is not mine, but that of those wily, mischievous lambs who deny my authority, and refuse the protection I offer them, that they may be the more at liberty to destroy me.' The wolf proclaims his holy determination, makes manifest its justice, and weeps over its necessity, whilst all the hungry wolves, gaunt hyenas and emaciated prairie-dogs smell the feast afar off, and raise their voices in a universal howl: 'Thy sentence is just, O Prince; execute it promptly, and give us a bone. Great is Prince Bismarck, whom the lambs would destroy, and praised be the courage and foresight that saved him. Give us another bone.'

THE Louisville *Catholic Advocate* says in an article on "The Impending Strikes:" "When the general strike among the Eastern workingmen came to a close, last summer, it was generally understood that hostilities were merely suspended, and that the war between labor and capital would be renewed with increased violence at the opening of spring. This apprehension, well-grounded as it was, led to two great mistakes. Manufacturers and capitalists, on the one hand, resolved to avail themselves of the hard winter season, and to break the engagements they had entered into as soon as the inclement season and the interruption of trade would place the laboring classes at their mercy. On the other hand, the workingmen determined to bide their own time, and to perfect their organization. The deception which has been practiced upon many of their class naturally embittered them, and the consciousness of their strength and power impelled them to return the blow that had been dealt themselves.

This state of affairs could last no longer than suited the convenience of the parties to the shallow compromise. It was brought about by insincerity on the one side, and desperate necessity on the other. It is now about to come to a close. The truce is at an end, and labor and capital are again on the eve of taking the field against each other.

We are in the presence of a danger which neither shuffling nor loud-mouthed declamations can avert. Capital is naturally timid, and always dreads sudden or violent changes in the existing order of things. As soon as it begins to lack security it loses its activity and energy. Trade begins to languish, the spirit of enterprise is checked, and national prosperity decays. The country has keenly felt all this during the past fall and winter. The apprehensions of capitalists and manufacturers are not altogether ill-founded. They come into direct contact with an element which can never be long oppressed or deceived with impunity, and which is at present particularly dangerous. Large organized bodies of men, whose only law is their own interest, who have little to lose by disturbing the established order of things, are as much to be dreaded as a mob. They feel and act, but do not reason. If to all this we add that among us the thirst for wealth, the worship of money, and the firm resolve to get it by any and every means, pervade all classes, the lowest as well as the highest, we can not close our eyes to the fact that the struggle between capital and labor brings us face to face with dangers from which it will be difficult to find a means of escape. This struggle may again be staved off for a time; its immediate result will no doubt be another sorry compromise, but sooner or later it will break out with a violence proportioned to the efforts made to avoid it. What must follow can be clearly foreseen. Suffice it to say that we shall then learn by bitter experience what comes

from educating men to look upon the acquisition of wealth as the only object of their ambition and the only title to respectability.

Considerations of this nature have led many to raise an outcry against all Workingmen's Associations and Trades Unions. We are ourselves opposed to most of these, because they are founded on the principle that capital and labor are irreconcilable enemies, which principle is false in every respect. But it must be borne in mind that there are not only Trades Unions, but also Associations of Capitalists and Manufacturers. They are banded together as well as the workingmen. Whence are all our commercial and manufacturing rings and monopolies? Why all these annual conventions, of which so much is said and so little known? If the laborers are to break up their organizations, let the employers break up theirs. It is not fair to expect the poor to be more generous than the rich. We know very well that at present such advice is lost upon both parties. Before it can be adopted, before we can expect a "new deal" between capital and labor, the representatives of both must learn the important lesson that money and wealth do not hold the place of God."

THE New York *Tablet* says of "the situation in Spain:" "Nothing can be sadder than the condition of Spain at the present moment. The Republicans and Communists are separately and conjointly at work to disorganize and demoralize the masses. Wherever the Republic is proclaimed, the greatest confusion prevails; the people in some places disarm the soldiers and send them to their homes; soldiers desert by scores and by companies, sometimes several hundred at once, and, to crown all, the national finances, in the hands of the so-called government, are in a state of absolute bankruptcy. In Barcelona, where the Republic had been proclaimed, a reign of mob law has been to some extent inaugurated; several large buildings are said to have been burned, and the people were clamoring for executions. 'I am setting out for Marseilles,' said recently a worthy property-owner of that city, who once belonged to the party of 'progress'—our city will soon be a scene of fire and blood. Honest people have now no hope but in the soldiers of Charles VII.' And that such is the feeling of all well-disposed people, and especially of all true Christians, throughout Spain, there can be little doubt. But, meanwhile, the Radical and 'Liberal' Press, in Spain and out of it, is busy manufacturing news of Carlist defeat, of Carlist cruelty, of Carlist unpopularity, etc., etc. Our self-styled 'independent' press, here in America, of course, takes its cue from its *conféres* across the water, and so we have, almost every day, the changes rung by our dailies on 'the Carlist insurrection,' the Republic, (*sic!*) the National Government, bless the mark! and a shower of telegrams containing anything and every thing but reliable news on the state of affairs in Spain. So the severe engagement at Monreal, which really resulted in favor of the royal troops, was gravely represented to American readers as 'another Carlist defeat!' A little sheet called the *Correspondencia*, published in Madrid, in the interests of the pretended government, lately had the audacity to state that six or seven of the most decadent Carlist leaders, including Ceballos himself, had quarrelled with Don Carlos, and that some of them had hoisted the banner of his brother, Don Alfonso, the whole story being an impudent fabrication, without the slightest foundation. Such is, for the most part, the 'Spanish news' to be found in our daily papers."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NOTES.

SPAIN.—From Spain, the sum of the news reported by the cable, was that the Carlists, increasing in strength were sustaining the warfare vigorously; that the "Government," weak and undecided, between the Carlists on the one hand, and the communists on the other, and paralyzed by insubordination within its own ranks, is tottering toward its end, and that the third element in this strangely disordered scene, the Commune, or supporters of extreme republicanism, was in ferocious activity in some places, and giving signs of its bloody awakening in others. We give the sum of the conflicting and piecemeal reports in regard to each of these parties, though it is not without a scruple of conscience that we reproduce reports for whose truth, having been found false in some instances, we have not the slightest guarantee. An action took place in the town of Ripoll (Catalonia); the Carlists having entered under a flag of truce, were, nevertheless, fired upon from a church, forcing their way into which they shot nine soldiers and three citizens. They retreated then to a neighboring hill, where "Brigadier-General Campos," finding them, attacked and routed them. Reinforcements, however, came up for the Carlists, and Campos retreated. The town of Berga (Catalonia) was captured by the Carlists. They are said to be receiving supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions, in various ways, but mostly by sea. In Navarre a body of 400 Carlists were recruited

and immediately equipped. They are reported to hold all the custom-houses on the frontier, except that of Irun. An attack was reported to have been made by them upon the town of Vinaroz, and to have resulted in defeat. As this town is in the old kingdom of Valencia, adjoining Catalonia on the south, its reported attack by the Carlists, shows that they are spreading in that direction. The rumors that at Berga the Carlists had shot sixty prisoners and had set fire to the town, after saturating it with petroleum, are too barefaced to deceive us. Such acts are fit only for Communists, whose crimes the cable man would fain impute to the brave and God-fearing followers of the chivalrous King Charles.

Of the "Government," we had news that Castelar had threatened to resign unless his colleagues of the Ministry should adopt a more decided and energetic policy. At a Cabinet Council, Señor Teutan, the Finance Minister, warned his colleagues that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition. The levy of troops *en masse*, in Catalonia and the adjoining provinces, to fight the Carlists, proved a total failure. While the Government stands undecided and weakened by want of money and disaffection in the army, the Commune had broken out in Barcelona, where acts of lawless violence were reported of daily occurrence. In that city eight thieves, who had been in prison, were massacred by the populace. Several Catholic churches were attacked and seriously damaged by the rioters, it was said, in reprisal of "the burning of Berga" by the Carlists. At latest accounts, the agitation was subsiding. The Commune was declared in the province of Salamanca. In Malaga, the city was in the hands of ten thousand armed citizens, who call themselves the Moderates, and provide for their expenses by taxing the wealthy residents. In Cadiz the municipality has prohibited religious instruction in the communal schools. In Madrid, according to latest reports, the population was in hostile attitude to its municipal government. From these disjointed and meagre accounts some faint idea may be gleaned of the terrible condition of anarchy to which poor Spain is reduced. The volcano may break into an eruption of blood and fire at any moment.—*New York Tablet*.

FRANCE.—We gather from late telegrams that the trial of the Marshal is to come off, and that, by direction of the Minister of War, General Appert has been looking out for a suitable place in which the accused may be arraigned. The trial is to be at Versailles. According to a very interesting account furnished to the *Times*, by its correspondent, of an interview he lately had with the Marshal—who, as we stated last week, has had the rigors of his imprisonment so far relaxed that he is now allowed to receive the visits of his wife and friends for several hours of the day, the Marshal is most desirous to be tried, in order to vindicate his much-maligned character. The prejudiced story about his being entertained by Prince Frederick Charles at a magnificent dinner, before the surrender of Metz, he disposed of by the simple statement that he and his staff went, on a very wet day, to meet the Prussian commander under a flag of truce, to arrange about prisoners; and being delayed for several hours awaiting the arrival of the Prince, and drenched with rain, the attendants offered some wine, which the Marshal put to his lips to avoid the reproach of barbaric rudeness; and this constituted the splendid banquet about which the enemies of the Marshal have been ringing the changes for eighteen months. His replies to the questions of his English interrogator upon several other matters pertinent to the charges urged against him were equally vindictory. With respect to the crowning charge—that with a hundred and forty thousand men at his command he made no attempt to cut his way through the lines of the besiegers—the Marshal's answer is, that he had only ninety thousand fighting men at his back, while the enemy numbered 240,000. He spoke in the most affectionate terms of the "poor Emperor," to whom he professed great devotion; and when asked "why the Bonapartists were so hostile to him"—a circumstance of which we were not aware—replied that he supposed their hostility was caused by "the absurd report that he had been negotiating with Bismarck for the erection of Alsace and Lorraine into a neutral Duchy, and his own elevation into the Dukedom." Such a report might indeed be characterized as absurd.

PRUSSIA.—The opposition of the Conservative party in the Upper House to the abominable ecclesiastical policy of the Government is of no avail. The recently packed House is doing the work which the packing was intended to accomplish. The despotic character, and even the gratuitous and unnecessary violence of that policy is admitted by the recreant Liberals themselves, whose political principles it tramples in the dust, and yet who support it because it strikes at ecclesiastical authority and discipline, and they are infidels. "It is admitted (writes the *Times* correspondent) by most Liberals, that in a liberal age it is not very desirable to accord to any Government the privileges now demanded by the Prussian Cabinet. To regulate the secular education of the

clergy, to sanction all clerical appointments, to be able to depose ecclesiastics (charged with disloyalty)—these privileges once vested in Ministers will, no doubt, increase the pressure of the bureaucratic machinery, and diminish the free and unrestricted movements of the subject. Yet, though it is owned that *the State is quite strong enough as it is*, and had better not be armed with fresh prerogatives, an exception is demanded." Why? Because, forsooth, "the mighty organization of the Catholic Church has chosen, it is contended, to oppose the Empire." The State is strong enough as it is; it needs no further prerogatives; nevertheless, the German Liberals consent to arm it with such prerogatives, because it is contended, by Bismarck alone, that the Catholic Church has chosen to oppose the Empire. There is not a man among these Liberals—who, six years ago, were ready to tear Bismarck in pieces—to whom it is not well known that there is no foundation whatever for Bismarck's false pretense and false charge against the German Catholic hierarchy, clergy and laity. Even on the assumption that the Church is opposed to the Empire, these Liberals see no necessity for the despotic measures of the Government. "In this country," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "where political Liberals are as a rule latitudinarians in religion, the idea that the influence of the clergy can ever extend beyond the most ignorant classes of Catholics is a thing which no one will believe." In fact, the State is exposed to no danger from the Church, but the Liberals cheerfully arm the Government with despotic powers against the clergy because the German Liberals are infidels and hate all churches and all religion. Hereafter the Hohenzollern dynasty will reap the bitter fruits of this policy. The Church is monarchical, the Liberals of Germany are Republicans, and they aid Bismarck now in persecuting the Church and alienating it from the State in order hereafter to be more free to deal with the Monarchy in their own fashion.—*London Register*, 29th ult.

POLAND.—The situation of the Polish clergy is this: Not being governed by an independent Episcopate—it is well known how nominations are made—the clergy are disunited, and are too often actuated by personal views. The seminaries and ecclesiastical academies are far from being in a position to train up worthy representatives of the Church. The instruction given in them is miserably defective; and, consequently, few men are produced capable of understanding their mission. Also, being certain of being upheld against their Bishops, the clergy too often disregard their authority, and thus an Archbishop may well say that his position is insupportable, because on the one side he has to contend against the Government, and on the other against his own clergy. It is perfectly true that the present worthy Archbishop is not a prelate of great energy of character, and that he is surrounded by men who are utterly incapable of aiding him in the rough duties he has to discharge, and this is why the state of things presents so sad a picture. I have thought it right to state this much, because there is no use in disguising the truth, and it is right that the state of things should be known to those whose duty it is to know it. In fact, the truth ought to be published; for it is undeniable that the mass of the Polish nation is rather indifferent than otherwise; and that it is only Catholic because Catholicism serves as a bond of union; and that from the moment when Catholicism and Poleism shall cease to be one and the same thing, Poles will leave off going to church. Now, as, without religion, any nation must necessarily fall into utter decay, the ruin of religion must infallibly entail the decadence of the Polish nation, and it will become Russified. The Russians are mistaken by supposing that they will be the gainers by such a Russification, and that it will be for their advantage to reckon as part of themselves a nation of perverts.—*Corr. London Tablet*.

NOTES FROM ROME.

A SAD PICTURE.—Count de la Poer, writing from Rome, thus depicts the state of society in some parts of the kingdom governed by the Sardinian usurper: "Perhaps the following extracts, taken from the speeches of two Italian Senators, delivered in their Chamber lately, may serve, in a manner, to open the eyes of Englishmen, (enthusiastic admirers, as a body, of the new régime in Italy) and render them less disposed to accept as true the glowing descriptions they often read and hear of the progress made by the country under the government of their self-styled regenerators. Both the speeches I allude to were made in the Senate while the law for 'Judicial Reorganization' was under consideration; and both the speakers, (MM. Siotto-Pintor and Musio) being members of the magistracy, it may be presumed that they were well acquainted with the subject under discussion." Senator Siotto-Pintor says: 'Liberty in Italy is a myth; the magistracy is an illusion; the nation is deceived; the statute suffers permanent violation; and Italy has been plunged by the *consorteria* in moral degradation.' He further describes this *consorteria* as 'So-

cieties, more or less secret, formed for the mutual glorification and protection of men, or rather serpents, who climb and hiss, gliding every-where, with the object of forcing themselves on the government. These societies are composed of all that are the lowest, vilest, the most abominable, the most abject. By a strange fatality, this plague has invaded a body which ought to have been safe from it: that of the administration of justice. With the aggrandizement of the State it has assumed larger proportions; it has become incurable.' Senator Musio cites instances of revolting cruelty, and speaks with horror and indignation of the fate of young men of sixteen, who were shot in Sicily. 'The times of Nero,' he says, 'have returned;' and he condemns, 'in the name of humanity, the Draconian sentences of the Italian tribunals. Sympathy, fear and vengeance are the motive powers of authority.'

MAZZINI.—The anniversary of the "Saint's" death was celebrated this year in a very remarkable manner. Like many other things brought hither by our new governors, statue, or rather bust, of Mazzini, in the Capitol, is made only of plaster of Paris, and is consequently very frail; it appears that the state of mind of our ministers and officials is even more fragile. Last year, when the plaster of Paris bust was first placed up at the Capitol, half Rome was present, and the Sindaco made a speech, etc., etc. This, when the four representatives of the Democratic party made their appearance, with a wreath of cypress to place upon the plaster of Paris brow of the "God," they were arrested by order of Pianciani and imprisoned. The names of the individuals are: Cioffi Etore, editor of the *Berlina*; Colacito Filandro, one of the writers of the infamous *Capitale*; R. Petroni and Leone Ducci, both journalists. Most of these gentlemen ought to have been arrested long ago—not for the great crime of taking a crown up to the Capitol to place on the bust of Mazzini, but for their lewd and blasphemous articles. In 1860, the very man who has imprisoned them wrote a panegyric on Mazzini, and about fifteen pages of the work were devoted to fulsome praise of the hero. In one place he says, "Nelter was there a greater man, a nobler or a truer." In another, "Italy owes him more than to any other man," and now in 1873, this very Count Pianciani, orders the arrest of men who think fit to believe what he himself wrote thirteen years previously, and who wished to lay a poor withered wreath of cypress on the wretched clay bust which generous regenerated Italy placed in the Capitol to commemorate the death of her immortal hero. What does the *Daily News* and other papers of that calibre, both of London and New York, say about this? Do they call it tyranny or not? and yet, when some notorious characters were prevented, by the Papal authorities, from making a disturbance in 1867, in "honor" of those assassins of women and children, Monti and Tognetti, those estimable papers filled their columns with high-sounding words of horror and indignation. A thing which surprises thoughtful people in this country is the silence of the English and American papers of a certain class on any subject which may be contrary to the interests of the Italian Government. They must have some very profound reason for this persistent silence. Are they in the pay of the Masonic lodges, or in that of the Italian Government? In the meantime, certain newspapers, whose editors are not in prison, are clamoring "for the abolition of Christ as a God throughout Italy!"

STRANGE PETITION.—A strange petition was lately presented to the Italian Parliament: That of the commune of Montanaro, in Piedmont, which prayed to be relieved from the payment of some special taxes to the Government, in recognition of an ancient domain of the Holy See. In the year 1741 a convention was entered into between King Charles Emanuel and Pope Benedict XIV, whereby the Holy See, renounced all direct dominion over certain estates of Piedmont, and the Sardinian King bound himself to offer every year to the Pope a silver chalice and golden paten of the value of two thousand scudi. The Sardinian Government continued to obtain from the commune of Montanaro the duties due to the Pontiff, but ever since 1851 refused to pay for the chalice any longer! The Government continued to exact those duties from Mantanaro which are due to the Holy See. The inhabitants of that commune, seeing that the chalice of the value of 2,000 scudi is not any longer offered to the Pope in return, are begging of the Parliament to be exonerated from that burden. This fact would be sufficient to unmask and cover with shame the hypocritical Sardinian Government which exacted from the people the duties for the chalice due to the Pope for twenty-two years, without giving anything! If a private individual were to act in this way, what should we call him but a sacrilegious thief? And the Piedmontese Government, after such an act as this, continues still to boast of having granted guarantees to the Roman Pontiff and to the Church!

On the 17th inst., the Holy Father gave a special audience to the Bishops of all those dioceses which the

fatal event of the 20th September, 1870, has torn away from the Papal rule. His Holiness, who was surrounded by several very eminent cardinals and prelates, looked very calm, serene, and dignified. Monsignor Gigli, Bishop of Tivoli, as the senior prelate, introduced all his colleagues to His Holiness, and Monsignor Lenti, Bishop of Wepi and Satri, read a most touching address, expressing their sincere and tender affection to the glorious and great Pontiff, Pio Nono. The Holy Father replied that he felt greatly consoled by beholding the Bishops of the neighbouring dioceses all united in one sentiment of devotion and loyalty to the Holy See. The Bishop having protested against the foully unjust proceedings of the Italian Government, the Holy Father remarked that the present was a case in which the advice of the Holy Ghost should be followed: *Non effundas sermonem ubi non est auditus*. Whereby he meant to say that it is both useless and hopeless to expect any justice from the present rulers of Italy, who, if they are endeavoring to make an apparent show of moderation, in reality aim at nothing less than the complete humiliation and utter destruction of the Church.

CATHOLIC POLITICS.

WHEN Lord Denbigh declared that he was first a Catholic and then an Englishman, a great outcry was raised against him by anti-Catholic writers and speakers on account of his alleged abnegation of patriotism. But Lord Denbigh did not really lay himself open to that charge. He did not repudiate the duties and the responsibilities of his position as an English subject and an English Peer of Parliament. What he said, and all his words really convey is, that as man's immortal soul is infinitely more valuable to him than his mortal body—that as the everlasting state is infinitely more deserving of consideration than the fleeting, transitory existence of the creature—what pertains to the soul's unending happiness demands his first care, while the interests of the body must hold a secondary position. He said just what St. Paul did say in effect, that he was first a Christian and then a Roman citizen. St. Paul resisted to the death the authority of the Roman Emperors, his temporal Sovereigns, when they forbade the preaching of the Gospel. Lord Denbigh but expressed the idea enunciated practically in St. Paul's martyrdom. If the English Protestants, who really believe in the Bible which they read, had but thought of this, they would have hesitated long before they condemned Lord Denbigh's noble declaration of the true Christian principle. As to the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the rest of the race of latitudinarian journals, they, of course, took violent exception to the noble Earl's observation, for their only God is human reason; and that erring guide leads them to the conclusion that this world is man's paradise, and that of man, as of the dog, there is an end when laid in a hole and covered with earth. A similar outcry has been raised against the Archbishop of Westminster, because, in a speech delivered at Liverpool last week, his Grace declared that he is neither a Whig, nor a Tory, nor a Liberal; that he stands clear of all political parties and combinations; and that, in his opinion, the proper course for the Catholics of the United Kingdom is to stand together firmly in maintaining the rights they have won, and demanding those which they have not yet acquired, regardless of the exigencies, the interests, or the solicitations of the political parties into which this country is divided. The editor of this paper has been, all his life, and that is not a short period, a strong party man. Like his illustrious political preceptor O'Connell, he has been a warm partisan of the Liberal party. But if his lot had been the same as Lord Denbigh, he would say, with Lord Denbigh, a Catholic first, and then an Englishman. Being an Irishman, it is his better fortune to be able to say that he is at once a Catholic and an Irishman; for the terms are almost convertible—to the foreign mind they are wholly so; for to most foreigners it is absolutely incomprehensible that an Irishman can be anything but a Catholic and an ardent supporter of the Holy See. We do not, therefore, go the whole way with the Archbishop. We believe that the Catholics of the United Kingdom ought to range themselves, according to their private opinions, on the side of one or the other of the two great parties in Parliament. Our own leaning is, decidedly, to the Liberal side, as represented by those who are faithful to the traditions of the first four decades of the present century. But at this moment the Catholics are isolated by circumstances not of their creation, and beyond their control. We are, to a certain extent, and in one sense, like Ishmael—the hands of all parties are lifted against us. Our hands are not raised, and have not been raised, against any political party or religious community; but Whigs, Tories, and Radicals, Anglicans, Calvinists, and Dissenters, have all furiously raised their hands against us, merely because the Catholics of Ireland—the Irish people—have presumed to ask, in the matter of University Education, to be put upon a

level with the half-million of Episcopalian Protestants in that country. There are in Scotland some three million Presbyterians; and of these about one-half have an endowed State Church, the rest having gone out of it. Yet these endowed Calvinists have the effrontery to say that the four-and-a-half millions of Irish Catholics shall not obtain an endowment of moderate bulk even for the only high school in which their sons can be educated with security for faith and morals. It is this audacity, this insolence abetting injustice, that forces the Catholics into isolation, and into a league to protect themselves, and to enforce their rights against the combined forces of Scotch Calvinism, English Dissent, and sham Liberalism. We should be the paltriest cowards on earth, and we should deserve all the contumely our bigoted enemies could fling upon us, if we did not resent the bad feeling manifested in the late debate upon the University Bill, and take such effectual measures for extorting our rights from the grasp of fanatics and bigots as the Constitution authorizes. We are not bound by indissoluble links to any party in the State. And when the anti-Catholic Press denounces the Archbishop of Westminster for disclaiming all connection with party, its conductors would do well to remember that an English poet has described party as the madness of many for the gain of a few, and that for many years an influential newspaper used these words as its motto, until its subservience to party interests procured for the family of its owners a Commissionership in Bankruptcy, a valuable Consul-Generalship, and a lucrative appointment under the Board of Trade; whereupon the old motto was removed to make way for an extract from the writings of De Foe. Are not the Nonconformists a party? Are not the Scotch Calvinists a compact party? Why should not the Catholics become a party also, instead of being the fags and the fools of parties? A Catholic party honestly bent upon its purpose, and confining its demands to what by right it ought to have, will be omnipotent. We are threatened with a combination of all the English and Scotch parties resolved to "squell" us. The fury of the menace betrays its impotence. No such combination is morally possible. The Catholic question in issue relates solely to education, and the essence of that question being the preservation of religion in popular instruction, or its entire exclusion, as the Nonconformists insist, it is much more probable that the Anglicans will combine with the Catholics—for they hold a common ground in this matter—than unite their forces with the Secularists.—*Register*.

THE STIGMATA.

A VERY curious case of ecstatic phenomena is reported from San Francisco, the subject being a young woman. It is said that she, during the so-called Holy Week of the Roman Church, (being herself a Catholic) exhibited, while in a condition of trance, all the marks called stigmata, namely, imitations of the wounds with which Christ was pierced on the cross. To those who are unfamiliar with this and cognate subjects, the statement that such a phenomenon had occurred would naturally be regarded with incredulity, and there would be a disposition to look upon the whole matter as a rather stupid hoax. It may therefore be worth while to inform skeptics that the manifestation of the stigmata is a matter so abundantly witnessed, and so fully examined and testified to by the most scientific inquirers, that there can be no doubt at all as to the possibility of the appearance. These singular phenomena were first exhibited before the class of emotional priests known as ecstatics, and there are on record numberless instances of such persons who had all the marks of the nails in the hands and feet, the wound in the side, and of the crown of thorns. A very remarkable case was that of Catherine Emmerich, a nun of Westphalia, who, not long since, created such a sensation among the literary circles of Germany. She underwent close and repeated examinations by Garnier, the Director of Police, and the principal physicians. By all of these her marks and wounds were declared supernatural, and the physicians said that such could not be made and kept open by art without making them sore, which they were not, in the slightest degree. An older, but still well attested case, is that of Francis, of Assisi. It is said that "his hands and feet seemed bored through with four wounds, and these wounds appeared to be filled with nails of hard flesh, the heads of which protruded, and appeared upon the palms of his hands, and on the instep, while the points protruded on the opposite side, and seemed as if clinched with a hammer. His side, moreover, presented a red wound, as though from the point of a lance, and this would occasionally give forth blood."

It is true that of the cases of stigmata on record, the greater number belong to that period when superstition was too rife to permit of candid inquiry, save in exceptional instances, but fortunately we are not compelled to rely upon by-gone evidence in this regard. One of the most interesting, remarkable, and elaborately investigated

cases occurred in the present century, in the person of Maria de Mœrl, a Tyrolean girl of noble family, in the year 1832. This case was examined and reported upon by Professors Gœrres, Leon Bore, Edmund Cazales, Cerise, and others, and the report was published in several languages, in 1845. The most extraordinary feature of this ecstatic condition was that the subject simulated, with awful fidelity, the agony and death of Christ, and that this imitation occurred every Friday, on which day alone her wounds shed blood. We are tempted to quote a little here from the graphic account of Dr. Gœrres, one of the scientific investigators of the case. "The first time I visited her," he says, "I found her in the position in which she remains during the greater part of the day, on her knees, at the foot of the bed, in ecstasy; her hands were crossed on her breast, and showed the prints of the nails; her face was turned a little upward; her eyes were raised to Heaven, expressing the most profound abstraction, which nothing external could disturb. During whole hours I was unable to detect any motion in her body, excepting that produced by an almost insensible respiration. The subject of meditation is the passion of our Saviour, which produces on her most profound impression, and is exhibited externally. Every Friday in the year the contemplation of the mystery is renewed. The action commences on Friday morning. At first the movements are soft and regular; but in proportion as the action becomes more distressing and powerful, the image which she assumes takes a deeper and more distinct character. Finally, when the last hour approaches, and her heart is lacerated with grief, death is arrayed upon every feature. She is then on her knees, her hands crossed on her breast. A mournful silence reigns around. Pale as her countenance may have appeared during this sorrowful drama, you observe her growing still paler; the shudder of death occurs more frequently, and life is gradually departing. Sighs, breathed with difficulty, announce that the oppression augments. Her eyes, more and more fixed and immovable, shed large drops of tears. Nervous spasms occur; involuntarily she opens her mouth; like a thunder-cloud presaging a storm, these spasms form larger and larger circles, until her whole countenance is distorted, and they finally become so violent that they shake her whole frame. Respiration, already so difficult, is changed into painful and plaintive sighs; a dull redness covers her cheeks; the swollen tongue seems to cleave to the palate; the convulsions become quicker and stronger; the hands, hitherto raised, give way and fall rapidly; the nails assume a blue tinge, and the fingers are convulsively interlocked. Presently the rattle is heard in her throat. The breath comes with more effort from the breast; the features are so distorted as to be scarcely recognized; the mouth is wide open, the nose shrunken, the eyes are fixed and seem ready to burst their orbits. At long intervals some sighs escape through the stiffening organs, and it would seem that the last must soon be uttered. The head then sinks with every sign of death, and the whole appearance is totally unlike herself. All remains thus for the space of about a minute and a half. Then the head is raised, the hands return to the breast, the countenance recovers its form and calm expression, and she is herself again."

It may be well to remark that all ecstatics whose cases have been intelligently observed, have been asserted to be subject to nervous attacks, and of an abstracted temperament and morbidly sensitive organization. This girl, Maria de Mœrl, appears to have much resembled in her conditions the famous Seeress of Prevorst, whose ecstasy took the form of clairvoyance, and who was indeed peculiarly lucid in the magnetic state. No satisfactory explanations have been given by medical men or scientists of the phenomenon above described. It is clear that the theory of hallucination can not apply to tangible wounds and marks, plainly apparent to thousands of witnesses. The other current theory is that of imagination, and as the power of the imagination has been shown by experiment considerable enough to produce death by pure fear, without any corporeal lesion, it is not perhaps easy to set a limit to its capacities. Of course such an interpretation involves a mental strain to the system full as great as though the ecclesiastical hypothesis of miraculous interposition is adopted. The most interesting thing to know at starting, however, is that the stigmata are possible, and that such phenomena are well authenticated. The fact ascertained, it is in order to examine theories. We have at this moment none to offer.—*Sacramento Record*.

INSANITY IN CALIFORNIA.

SO unprecedented has been the increase of insanity in California since its admission among the States of the Union; that any thing pertaining to its history, or that is calculated to throw light upon the causes that tend to its development is of interest to the people. We were, therefore, pleased to notice that in addition to the able and instructive address of Dr. Shurtliff, on Forensic Medicine, and the nature of those obscure cases of

insanity that have recently excited so much interest in a medico-legal point of view, in this and other States, that Dr. Wilkins, of this city, read a paper before the State Medical Society at Sacramento, last week, on "Insanity in California," in the course of which he gave some curious facts not heretofore brought so prominently to the notice of the public or the profession to which he belongs. He showed, from statistics, that when California was acquired by the United States, that insanity was entirely unknown among its people, which would seem to set at rest the question of climatic influence which has been supposed by some persons to be among the causes producing this disease. Since that time, however, there have been admitted into the Asylum at Stockton 6,188 insane patients, 2,949 of whom have been cured; 1,123 still remain in the Asylum; the others either having died or been returned to their friends uncured. Apart from the cost of buildings, fixtures, etc., the cost for maintaining these patients is about fifty cents each per day; and as but few of them ever pay any thing to the Asylum, the cost is almost exclusively upon the State, and will this year be about \$200,000. The Doctor informs us that while the population of the State has increased only at the rate of about four per cent. per annum, during the last ten years, that the insane have increased at the rate of nine per cent., or more than twice as fast in proportion. The highest point reached in any one year was 562, admitted in the Asylum in 1870; and the remarkable feature connected with this fearful number of insane persons is the fact that, while only two-fifths of the population are of foreign birth, that two-thirds of the insane were furnished by them. The native population furnished from their number for that year 1 in 2,090; while the combined foreign population furnished 1 in 522; taken separately, the Chinese furnished 1 in 3,748; those from Mexico furnished 1 in 933; those from England and Wales furnished 1 in 716; those from Italy, 1 in 506; those from all Germany furnished 1 in 437; those from Switzerland furnished 1 in 333; those from Ireland, 1 in 314; those from France, 1 in 310; those from Scotland, 1 in 282; those from Norway and Sweden, 1 in 226. This is a new and interesting feature in the statistics of insanity, and may hereafter lead to important results; and already proves beyond question, that radical changes in the habits of life and modes of living are quite as potent causes in developing insanity as all others combined. These changes being less among the people born in the United States, only one in 2,090 became insane that year, while the European nationalities ranged from one in 716, down as low as one in 226. The Chinese, adhering still more closely to old habits, customs, diet, etc., and being more free from political and religious excitements than any other, are the least liable to attacks of insanity, and only gave one in 3,748 of their numbers to the asylums. But fearing to rely on one year only, as these results might prove to be accidental, eight years were taken, and proved the correctness of this exhibit in every essential particular. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the residents of California, born in European countries, are from five to six times as liable to the attacks of insanity as our own people, while the Chinese are one-half as susceptible. Here, then, we have the answer to the oft-repeated inquiry, "Why do so many people become insane in California?" It is because the foreign population here is about two-fifths of the whole, while in the entire Union it is only about one-seventh. But the inquiry does not stop here; the last census shows that among those classed as natives, 85,000 were children of foreign born parents, and 27,000 more were the offspring of foreign fathers or mothers. The question was therefore raised as to the liability of these classes to insanity; but as no records have been kept to furnish the necessary data for such an investigation, it was necessarily abandoned. He expressed the opinion, nevertheless, that except in those persons having the hereditary taint, the children of foreigners would be as free from insanity as those of the natives, and from this he draws the consoling conclusion that the proportion of insane to population will gradually decrease with the increase of the native over the foreign population. We trust he may be correct in this surmise, but time and patient research can alone solve this interesting problem. Be this as it may, however, the facts set forth in this paper of Dr. Wilkins should be heeded by our foreign-born citizens as a voice of warning and admonition, and should teach them the importance of adhering more closely than many of them do, to the more steady habits and frugal modes of life to which they have been accustomed in their native lands. There are many other interesting facts connected with this subject, and only hinted at in this paper, as we gather from our conversation with Dr. Wilkins, and we can but hope that he may further elucidate them on some future occasion. In discussing the "Nature of Insanity," he showed "that loss of power of will is one of the earliest and most characteristic symptoms of mental derangement; and whatever may have been thought in times past, we know well now that the loss is not the work of

some unclean spirit that has laid its hands upon the will, but the direct effect of physical disease, "which in time may be brought on by any of the irregularities, excesses, excitements or dissipations of life;" and above and beyond all others, he thinks the excessive use of poisonous alcoholic compounds the most prolific cause of this terrible malady.—*Marysville Appeal*.

A WIFE'S STORY—GIRLHOOD.

CHAPTER II.

I TOLD Mr. Evans all, and he did not fly off as before, but he used my religion in his own favor; he told me he had serious thoughts of embracing it, and when he returned to Cambridge, where he was then living, he sent me books on both sides, but principally on the Catholic, which my friendly priest had regretted not being able to supply. I seemed indeed to have found a friend. We corresponded on this subject, as I had to return and thank for books, when he did not fail to send others, and with them a fine print of the great Dr. Miller. What comfort to find him on my side! and to complete the happiness, the other gentleman took a generous fit, releasing me from a promise he felt it base to fetter me by, since it could never lead further.

I was free! Mr. Evans came and found me so; he knew I was to be won, and he spared no pains to win me. We were engaged. He made one request that saved me from the difficulty I so dreaded, and which seemed to me so insurmountable; it was that I would delay being received into the Church till after we were married, that he might be saved the double ceremony, while he undertook that I should be received by an old friend of his in the north district, on our way through D—, he being then gone to reside in E—. How happy all this made me! My way at last was clear. Girls were not the independent people in those days they are now. I readily acceded to this, and he spoke to his friend, bidding me also write to him. I did not do this; but the priest with whom I had corresponded did it for me.

All was settled; we were to be married just two years after my correspondence with the priest began. Ah, those last two summers I spent in my dear native place! How I wandered about the old churchyard, or sat by my favorite brook, gazing on the fine old church, and thinking over all till my mind learned arrangement and grew in comprehension, and the priest's lessons sank deep into my heart and brain. I thoroughly believed in the Church, but certain Protestant prejudices were hard to dislodge. A correspondence will never quite meet all difficulties; mine were principally in feeling, as my soul submitted entirely to authority. The time for our marriage approached. I thought myself the happiest of women in having found the man whom I could love and respect, and who would make me happy as my soul desired.

The spring brought Mr. Evans, looking ill, nervous and unhappy; he was full of fears I would not marry him, and so in his distress he got from me a solemn promise that I would. I had no misgivings then. I had, by his friend the priest's order, conveyed through Mr. Evans, left off going to church, a sufficient difficulty for me, situated as I was. After my promise I saw a change of feeling as regarded my religion, though he still quoted instances of Protestants, like Robert Nelson, author of *Fasts and Festivals*, Charles the First, and other of his favorites, having married Catholics. Then did misgivings dawn on me, not as to my own peace, but as to his, but to those he would never listen. One very trying subject had to be settled, that of children. He said I must give them up. Never! I would never marry under such cruel conditions. Then a compromise as to boys and girls was offered; at once as positively rejected. I did not see that sons had different souls to daughters, and what I felt necessary for myself I felt necessary for any children I could have. That evening when he left the house I never expected to see him again. I went to bed with the thankful, peaceful feeling one has when a victory over this world and over oneself has been achieved. I did not trouble about consequences just then, but rested after the combat. My calm, strong-minded mother came to my room more excited than I ever saw her; she could not bear the marriage to be broken off, to have me and my perversities left with her. Yet she had never found me so good and dutiful a daughter as since my soul was stirred to Catholic truth. I then had a principle to live for I never had before, and it bore good fruits. I could only say, "Mother, can you advise me to marry any man who would separate my children from me?" No, she could not do that, and so I added, "Then there is no more to be said." And so, with some murmurs at my obstinacy and disobedience, she departed.

Next morning, Mr. Evans came as usual to breakfast, yielding all to me, and only seeming to like me better for my consistency and firmness. So all again went well, with occasional bursts that showed me all would not be

peace before me. The day came rapidly on—two days after my birthday, on which I would not be married, choosing to spend it with my own family. Easter was past, and I, living in a sort of dream, never feeling sure I was going to be married, and leaving every preparation to others. I gave no orders, fitted no dresses, but still all went on. The very day before our marriage we were walking. I see every object before me now, all these long years after, as I said earnestly to him—"If you have any fears as to being happy with me, there is still time to break all off. I will take care no one shall blame you, for I will at once avow the cause, and that will fully exonerate you in all eyes, even for breaking at this late hour." He would not hear of it, and set my mind at rest.

Yet when I arose, on my wedding-day, I was full of the feeling no bridegroom would appear. I had heard of such things. I had come to feel the full force of the obstacle, and all he had to yield. Whatever his own leanings to the faith had been they did not seem in operation now. With such feelings how dreary it was to be dressed in bridal array. I was passive, as one thing after another was put on, finishing with the wreath and veil, and I feeling all the while, will there be any wedding? Just as the bridesmaids had satisfied their taste in my adornment, my little niece of nine years old ran into my room to say Mr. Evans was waiting, and all were ready. I rose and soon saw him at the foot of the stairs. I had fully intended to put again my yesterday's question, but all power of speech was gone. He took my hand, and the next moment I was in the carriage on my way to church.

There the pressure went off my soul. I responded out of the fullness of my heart, and with a firm resolve to make a good and devoted wife. I had seen enough misery in married life, very much of which was from woman not seeing her duty. I resolved that should not be case with me, and having, under all these uncertainties, kept my feelings down, they then asserted themselves fully, and I rejoiced to give myself to one I was prepared to love and serve with my whole heart. The day before I was prepared for separation, now I had solemnly declared that nothing but death should part us, and I meant it in the depth of my heart. Nothing but death—nothing but death.

We went to Cambridge. After three days the trial began. He first begged, then insisted, that I should first go over the whole controversy once more with him. I said, what would be the good? I had always told him that change in me had become impossible. Still he only the more strongly made a point of it, and at last said I was afraid to look all firmly in the face with him, besides, how did I know how it would act or live? How could I refuse? I was away in the world with him, he was now my all. I could no longer contend, and so submitted to read with him, and once more go over all the arguments, but I always said nothing would move me. The next thing was, by a little manoeuvre, to get me, before I was aware of it, into King's College chapel to service. I could not make a disturbance, so it passed, and what with persuasion, what with anger, he got me into the College chapel again and again. Oxford followed, then some cathedrals. I had timidly lost one outpost, and the more readily, because I had not then duly realized that it was really wrong, since the beauty of the accustomed service had a hold on my affections, and my belief seemed in no way affected.

Remember, I was alone with the man I loved, imperfectly instructed as to all practice, though well grounded in faith. The priest could but answer my letters, and I could but inquire when I saw the need of instruction. I did not thus outwardly conform without great pain, and such struggles as I had courage for, but here was my first false step, and bitter was the retribution. By the time we slowly neared D—, where the other priest was expecting us, the hand of the master was upon me. There was my consent to go through the controversy once more, and that could only be done among his books at home. Alas, we glided through D—. At home, the persecution set in, day and night. I had no peace, no rest; he was for ever on the subject, and already threatening to separate from me if I would persist, and, from that threat, all the woman within me shrank. It was my weak point, and it may be he was aware of it. I hope that certain deceits I discovered when I got to E— were not deliberate untruths to win me; one in particular looked like it. To this day I can not decide, and do not like to think of it. It is enough that my life became miserable. He alternated between mad affection and fierce opposition. He lived in excitement, he loved me for the very thing he hated, and he was a man terrible to provoke. I was afraid of him, never of my life. Violence gave me courage, but I feared his anger, and felt the wife's office was to be the helpmate to save him from himself. Love can bear any thing, and it only becomes stronger when called on to raise and benefit its object. I want to account for all, not to excuse myself. God knows, in all my misery, I never did

that, and it was because I never did that, and it was because I could not excuse myself, that misery was so great.

For five terrible years he compelled me, not only to his church, but to its sacraments. No one was deceived; my sufferings were patent to all eyes. He who was my all had to sustain me while assisting at their communion-table, by various little encouraging signs. A Protestant clergyman has told a friend of mine I was almost in convulsions when I went up. Understand, that when a woman yields her conscience for love, she can not content a man by showing, on brow or in manner, her wretchedness, except when doing what I now fully felt to be a sacrilege, even though no human being was deceived. I had a reckless cheerfulness. I was young, and death did not seem near. I had a vague hope, from something he had dropped, that if I were dying I should see a priest, and so I caught at every amusement. I could not bear to be alone, but I could laugh and be merry, while utter misery was in my heart. My husband himself was a master of controversy; it was his delight, though a terrible danger to his temper. He let me have no rest, as I have said, and, one after another, the cleverest divines he could find he brought against me. The very activity of my trial supported my spirit. All correspondence with a priest was cut off, though now and then I did contrive to write and hear from my former friend, but so far to no use in my hard strait. Alone, unassisted, save by God, I had to fight the battle, to hold my own against practiced and learned clergymen and my husband, perhaps the most learned of them all; and all this with a deadly remorse ever in my heart a constant feeling of despair. I did not pray, except as my whole miserable life, so outwardly cheerful, might be said to be a prayer. I could not kneel down to the God I was deliberately denying before men, but the cry would involuntarily go up to Him.

At the end of five awful years, one of his brothers, whom I had found a powerful opponent, and who afterward became a Catholic, got Mr. Evans to see his error in compelling me to go to church. He was the only one who, without refusing, saw a sort of sin in forcing on me what my soul rejected. He spoke bravely for me; it was an awful time. How did I live through it? But this good came of it—I went no more to church. There was something characteristic in the way Mr. Evans forbade me to go! His great peculiarity of character accounts for so much. There was a great relief indeed, but despair was none the less in my heart. I have often said to him—"Come to me in the gayest party, when I seem the most joyous, and say, 'How is it with you now?' Ever the same reply is all I can give—'Despairing, lost!'" Sometimes he seemed sorry for me, but his grip never relaxed. All the while I was learning much, and actually strengthening in the faith from all the divinity I heard talked and read. I saw all their errors and inconsistencies so clearly, the utter untenableness of their position, and I had a savage delight in playfully showing them as I dared all this. And here let me say that though my opponents began eagerly upon me, they soon began to respect me, to see it was not a woman's silly fancy, but that, through God's mercy and help, I was able to maintain my cause steadily. One by one they gave it up and became my real friends. Only one acted unfairly by me, now a man of some note; but his mode of controversy, as I reported it, displeased Mr. Evans, who saw that as a scholar he must have known he was unfair, so after two interviews I was troubled with him no more.

Thus passed another five years. My husband's temper was, I knew, improving under my care, and, in many ways, my influence on him was for good. When controversies were not raging he was a most delightful companion, and my mind sensibly expanded in the society of himself and his clever friends. There was much pleasure and interest in my life, if there was no peace, and though the worm was ever gnawing at my heart, I never, for one moment, was insensible of that worm, but I rushed all the more vehemently into whatever pleasure I could find. It is a bad time to think of; let those who have known remorse and despair, and have sought to drown them in worldiness and the love of our human being, understand what it was—no other human being can.

I had just one solace—I was not a mother; that I felt I could not bear, and God did not lay it on me. The unnaturalness of this joy may tell my misery. Nearly a second five years did I live in this state, ever striving for my husband's good and crushing myself. We spent some months at Oxford; the *Tracts* had begun to agitate the world. Mr. Evans, who had been a Puseyite long before Pusey, hoped this new movement might satisfy me. He spoke of getting Mr. N—, who occasionally dined with us, to speak to me. I could but assure him it would not be of the least use, and Mr. Evans was enjoying Oxford and the Tractarians so much that I had a longer rest there than I had ever known, with plenty to amuse and interest me, and shut out

deeper thoughts. I had my niece, then a beautiful girl, with me. Mr. N— prepared her for Confirmation, and gave her a volume of his sermons. I heard after he was grieved and alarmed at her being under my influence. She remains a Protestant, while he is our pride and our joy.

How firm I was kept by their utter discrepancies, which were all so clear to me! Once more, however, the trial was resumed in full force. I felt so worn out, yet dared not desire to die, for what was before me but condemnation? A new and subtle spirit was brought against me; I began to fear I should fail from utter exhaustion. To this clergyman I said: "You may prevail; I am weary and you are very powerful, but if you do unseat my faith it will be to make an infidel of me. I can never adopt your scheme." He felt the truth of this, and the cruelty of persecuting me. He became my earnest friend, and did much to show Mr. Evans the danger of going on thus with me. My own poor hope was that if I were dying a priest would be allowed to come to me. All people knew how it was with me, the Catholics included, but I was acquainted with none, and none could have done any thing for me. Actually, from Mr. Evans I learned the use of the Missal!

(To be Continued.)

FOREIGN CHURCH ITEMS.

A branch of the Catholic Union has been established at Kilrush, Ireland, under the presidency of the Very Rev. Dr. Dinan, V. G.

The Very Rev. Canon Gosan, P. P., of Cooley, Co. Louth, has been appointed successor to the late Arch-deacon Tierney, V. G., in the pastoral charge of S. Peter's, Drogheda, Ireland.

The ceremony of religious profession recently took place at Holy Cross Convent, Killarney, his Lordship the Bishop of Kerry, officiating. The names of the two ladies who made their solemn vows are Miss Mary Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Tralee, in religion Sister Mary Catharine; and Miss Bessie O'Mullivan, County Kerry, in religion, Sister Mary Camillus.

The Earle of Granard has presented petitions to the House of Lords, in favor of religious and denominational education, from the Catholic inhabitants of the parishes of—Cooley, county Louth; Queenstown, county Cork; Rosslea, county Fermanagh; Nass, county Kildare; Templeboy, Greenvagh, and Highwood, county Sligo; Mohill, county Teitrim; Clonmel, county Tipperary; Ballyshannon, county Donegal; Templeport, county Cavan; Lissan, county Londonderry; Clonmany, county Donegal; and from the Archbishop of Cashel and the inhabitants of Thurles, county Tipperary.

The Sisters of Mercy have taken possession of the building at Monkstown, County Dublin, Ireland, which will henceforth be known as S. Michael's Hospital for the relief of the maimed and stricken poor of the parish of Kingstown. The afflicted of every creed will be cared for within its walls, and the noble charity, conceived in the true spirit of genuine Christian benevolence, will be applied, as far as its resources will extend, to all who require or seek its aid, no matter what may be their religion. The hospital is already in full working order, and ready for its great and holy work.

The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin, justly angered at the atrocious blasphemies perpetrated against the name of our Blessed Lord, has determined to publish an album, each leaf of which shall be divided into three columns—one to contain the name of the person who protests against the indecent outrages; another for them to indicate and describe what public act of reparation they think fit to make; and the third, their donation of money, to be expended on some object of a religious and charitable nature. When the album, which is of great size, is entirely filled, it will be sent to the Pope, and preserved in the Vatican.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

The strike of the printers in Leipsic, Germany, has ended.

Bolivian advices report that Dr. Chassimero Comal has been elected President.

The Western Union Telegraph Company lost about \$2,000 in the Baltimore fire.

A woman's centennial mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

The President has not yet taken action on the subject of a successor to Mr. Delong.

The President has appointed Joseph H. Henderson, of Oregon, United States Consul at Amoy.

The President has appointed Josiah T. Brown Register of the Land Office, at Olympia.

The funeral of Florence Ribas, late Venezuelan Consul, took place in New York Saturday last.

Several persons known to have served recently in the Carlist ranks have been arrested in Barcelona.

Prince Albrecht, nephew of the Emperor, was married at Berlin, to Princess Mary, of Saxe-Altenburg.

The gas men's strike has resulted in the defeat of the strikers, and the companies refuse to employ any of them.

The French Atlantic cable is broken, 230 miles from Brest. This leaves but one cable at present in working order.

Bills have been introduced in the Columbia Legislature, forbidding foreign vessels capturing whales in Colombian waters.

A vessel has cleared from Philadelphia, which, it is believed, will be turned into a gunboat to aid in freeing Cuba from Spanish dominion.

The Internal Revenue receipts for April 19th were \$249,378. For the month, \$4,888,347. Grand total for the fiscal year, \$90,934,941.

The Trades Unions of New York have petitioned the Mayor, Aldermen and heads of Departments for the enforcement of the eight-hour law.

The Russian Government, replying to the diplomatic note from the Shah of Persia regarding the Eastern question, promises to respect his territory.

The ship "Camara," from Glasgow for San Francisco, ran ashore at Clorchlan Point in going into Lamlash, Scotland, but got off without damage and proceeded.

The liabilities of the suspended firm of Barton & Allen, of New York, are estimated at \$300,000. The assets are not stated, but are supposed to be considerable.

The Department of State at Washington has arranged for the examination of applicants for Consulates, seventeen in number, under the Civil Service rules, to fill vacancies.

A wholesale jail delivery occurred at Washington, Pennsylvania. Among the prisoners who escaped was Boyland, the murderer. Pursuit has been made in all directions.

The Post-office Department has ordered an increase in the mail service on the route from Havilah to Independence, Inyo County, California, from two to three trips per week.

On Saturday last the dry-goods store of Mrs. O'Connor, on Third Avenue, New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss in stock, \$10,000. The building was damaged \$25,000 worth.

Eight freight cars, laden with flour, tobacco and miscellaneous goods, on the way to New York from the West, were broken open at Philadelphia and robbed. The amount of the property taken is not known.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon Sunday evening, invoked the Father of all mankind to remember in mercy the children of the forest, whose pent-up wrongs had driven them to bloodshed and diabolical murder.

The Mohammedan fanatics in Bornia plotted a general massacre of Christians during the observance of Easter. The authorities were informed of the conspiracy, and military precautions prevented its consummation.

The recent riots at Stuttgart, in Wurttemberg, were so serious as to render it necessary for the troops to charge the rioters. It originated in an attempt to abuse the Jews. During its continuance there were loud cheers for the Commune.

The following San Franciscans sailed from New York for Europe yesterday: A. Schiel, E. Schiel, Miss Mallen, F. G. Cunningham, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and son, Lloyd Tevis, Mrs. Tevis, two Misses Tevis, and T. O'Brien. Also, Edgar Mills, of Sacramento.

Three men have been arrested at Washington, charged with forging the names and counterfeiting the correspondence of the President and Gen. Babcock, to raise money from postmasters and other Government officials in the South, ostensibly for political purposes.

The ship "Alardus," of and from Hamburg, with a number of emigrants, has arrived at Melbourne. During the voyage thirty-two passengers died and the captain committed suicide.

The Russian Government has ordered Jewish State schools and Rabbi's schools throughout the Empire to be closed, and schools and seminaries under control of the Government to be substituted therefor.

In regard to the Louisiana troubles, the acting Secretary of War has instructed General Emery, in command of the Department of the Gulf, not to use the troops in any local troubles, except to enforce the decisions of the United States Circuit Court; and in the event of the disturbances becoming general, to await the requisition of the Governor or President for troops.

Peter McKearnan, married ten years ago at Marysville, California, and who subsequently removed to Brooklyn, New York, having abandoned his wife, she has procured his arrest for the abandonment, and, pending examination on this complaint, it is charged that, under the assumed name of Charles Furgeson he married a widow named Carpenter, for which he was recently arrested and committed on the charge of bigamy.

MacDonald, Collector of Customs in Halifax, has given judgment in the case of the steamer *Atlantic*. He condemned the conduct of Captain Williams in leaving the deck at midnight, but commended the conduct of that officer after the ship struck, in his efforts to save life. His certificate is revoked for two years. The fourth officer, Brown, is suspended for three months.

Abel H. Halstead, who died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, from amputation of a leg in consequences of falling from the platform of a horse-car, was the son of the ex-Chancellor. He was among the early settlers of San Francisco, and one of the Vigilance Committee. At one time he was made a prisoner in Mexico, from whence he escaped, after long imprisonment, to San Francisco, where he became engaged in submarine torpedo boat experiments.

Governor Kellogg informs the Attorney-general that matters are quiet in Louisiana, except in four or five parishes, and requests for troops to be sent there. He denies that he sent commissions to Fusion officers in Grant Parish, or any other than those first commissioned. Taxes are being collected. During the first quarter of the present year the amount collected was \$254,000, against \$133,000 for the corresponding time the previous year.

A dreadful accident occurred to the steamboat train on the Stonington and Providence Railroad Friday morning. The steamboat train from Stonington for Boston fell through a bridge at the Richmond switch. Six cars were burned. Fifteen persons are supposed to have been killed. The accident was caused by the freshet. Nine bodies have been recovered from the wreck. The engineer and fireman were burned to a crisp. A Boston dispatch from Conductor Gardner says the train was all burned. About fifteen or twenty persons were burned to death, and quite a number wounded.

A call has been issued for a National Convention of producers and consumers in the United States, to be held in New York City, May 6th, to promote, by cooperation, the interests of producers and consumers. Also to consider what can be done to reduce the cost of transportation, by rail and water, between the West and seaboard. The Senate Committee on Transportation Routes propose to be present in person or by delegate.

A *Herald* cable special reports an interview of its correspondent with Don Carlos, in an isolated castle in the south of France. Carlos said he was simply seeking a restoration of his rights as the legitimate sovereign of Spain; that the enterprise had met with many obstacles, but now it was succeeding wonderfully; that he had the sympathy of the peasants everywhere. He said that the Carlists were not plunderers, and that the reports of outrage were false. Although he was desirous of entering Spain, his followers would not permit him until all was ready. On his accession to the throne he would not allow any interference of politics. He never expected to establish an absolute government, but would govern only as a constitutional monarch, through a free Court and with a decentralization as a rule. The interruption of trains and telegraph wires was merely a warlike measure, justified by the laws of war. A republic was impossible in Spain without degenerating into the wildest license. He expressed a high opinion of Castelar and Figueras, but doubted their statesmanship. He considered Thiers his determined enemy. Germany, also, was unfavorable, but Russia and England were well disposed. If Carlism makes progress, the abolition of slavery in Cuba is indispensable, but it should be gradual, and not at the expense of properties. No Government would dare propose the alienation of the island.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

D. B. Clark, of Monticello, is cultivating the liquorice plant.

Commodore Watson, U. S. N., died in an apoplectic fit recently, at Vallejo.

The pear, peach and plum trees of Mendocino Valley were all nipped by the late frost.

An Oregon man, aged sixty-three, has distinguished himself by dying with the croup.

Sonoma and Marin counties produce more butter than all the other counties of the State.

Salinas City, California, has gone into the cultivation of frogs for the San Francisco market.

Forty thousand dollars was paid the employees at the Mare Island Navy Yard, April 9th.

In Douglas County, Oregon, Mrs. Ann Gage died from hemorrhage of the teeth and gums.

An unknown man was found floating in Georgiana Slough, near Walnut Grove, on the 8th inst.

San Buenaventura now ships 250 barrels of oil at every trip of the *Kalorama* to San Francisco.

Tulare has a new saw-mill, 80-horse power, with capacity to saw 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

Peter Riley, the proprietor of the Sonoma House, at Donahue, died at that place, on Monday night.

Harry Donnelly was killed near Portland, a short time since, by a blow received from a falling tree.

The Sacramento horse cars commenced running last Saturday, the horses having recovered from the epizootic.

Ex-Senator Nye has bought fifteen thousand dollars' worth of machinery to develop a coal mine near Carlin.

C. P. Sharp, a former resident of Austin, was killed at Cerro Gordo on the 5th instant, by a cave in a mine.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Company is disbursing \$1,000,000 a month in the construction of roads in Texas.

Nearly every man who has engaged in sheep raising in Contra Costa County has found it a remunerative business.

The prevalence of the epizootic has compelled a suspension of service on the stage route from San Juan to Marysville.

Thirty-two hundred acres of mining land have been surveyed and located on Buckeye Mountain, in Del Norte County.

The grain on the Santa Rosa plains is burning up, and if it does not rain in the next two weeks, saltpetre can't save it.

In the sulphur mines, in Lower California, it is reported that about one million tons of the mineral are already discovered.

Luther King was sentenced to one year in the Corvallis Penitentiary for running away with a girl under sixteen years of age.

The San Francisco (Arizona) Mormon Mission is moving rapidly. Seven thousand men have been called for the purpose.

Civil Engineer Schussler is about to construct an aqueduct from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Virginia and Gold Hill, Nevada.

Ben. C. Truman, a well-known editor and correspondent, proposes starting a daily newspaper at Los Angeles on the first of June.

A. Higgins, Jr., was lately found guilty, in Lake County, of assault to murder, and sentenced to two and a half years in the State Prison.

The new post established near Tucson is named Camp Lowell, Arizona Territory. The one near Mount Graham is known as Camp Grant.

General Bidwell, of Chico, has a horse thirty-two years old, which does active service. He is healthy and perfectly able to do a good day's work.

The frost on the 4th of April killed all the peaches in Green Valley. Potato vines that were up six inches and in bloom, were shaved close to the ground.

Andrew Ladd was indicted Saturday by the Grand Jury of Corvallis, Oregon, for the murder of Charles Rivege, by poisoning, about six years ago. He was also indicted for perjury, and is now in jail awaiting his trial at the next term of the Court.

A flouring mill will be built for the Indians this Summer on Colville Reservation. The reservation is a new one. The lines are now being surveyed by Agent Simms.

Observations during the last twenty-five years show that the water in Salt Lake has risen over ten feet, and is gradually spreading over the surrounding country.

There is still wheat enough to be transported to tide-water, of last year's crop, to fill all vessels which may come over here for cargoes until the next harvest commences.

John Sullivan, who has been on trial at Austin for the murder of William Chapman, at Battle Mountain last December, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Apache war is over, and it is thought permanent peace will be secured. The Indians under Cache are the only ones not subdued. Their outrages are perpetrated in Sonora.

A fine body of ore was struck at Holcomb Valley, San Bernardino County. Haley has thirty men employed at present, and the force will be largely increased as the season advances.

A. Bushby, Alexander Cavin and Robert Howard were recently arrested at Baker City, Oregon for the murder of George Horner, who disappeared mysteriously some three months since.

One day last week, as a son of John Brown, of Birons Valley, near Antioch, was riding a horse through his father's field, the animal was bitten by a large rattlesnake and died in a few moments.

Indian trouble is expected at Fort Hall, Idaho. The Indians seem to be well posted as to Captain Jack's movements; say he gets lots of blankets, etc., for fighting, and think a movement of a similar kind would be the means of replenishing their wardrobes.

At San Rafael, yesterday, a Spaniard, named Ambrosia Carrero, went to the house of Senora M. Loretta Garcia, a widow sixty years of age, and deliberately placing a pistol at her head, fired, killing her instantly. No reasons are assigned for the rash act.

Cattle in Steptoe Valley, Nevada, are said to have died in great numbers from starvation, the snow being very deep, and no hay to be had in the valley. One man lost 700 head, and hundreds more will die, as they are too weak and poor to be driven out to some other section.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad is being fenced in throughout its whole extent. A cordon of posts extends a good portion of the way from American Flat to Carson. Between Carson and Reno the road has been fenced in for some time past.

A fire occurred at Chico, Sunday morning, which burned nearly a whole block. Loss, from \$8,000 to \$10,000. At one time, the whole business portion of the town was threatened. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

J. W. Miller, formerly a resident of Amador County, and familiarly known as Captain Miller, died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy, at the County Hospital in Nevada City, on the 9th instant. He was a native of Louisiana, and was about forty years of age.

The Carson Mint, and nearly all the assay offices and mill and mining companies are now using borax manufactured at the borax fields of Columbia District, Nevada. The Nevada borax is said to be superior, for all mechanical purposes, to the best English article.

On the 11th instant, Captain Erastus Reed died at his residence in Cottonwood, Churchill County, Nevada, aged eighty-two years. Deceased was a pioneer, well and favorably known in the State, and was the builder of the steamer *Governor Dana*, now lying on the marine ways, in Washington.

The Oakland Farming, Horticultural and Industrial Club will receive a communication at its next meeting from the Contra Costa Farmers' Club, asking its co-operation with that and other clubs, with a view of obtaining the enactment by the next Legislature of a law for the extermination of squirrels.

The State Controller drew fifty warrants Friday week in favor of various counties of this State for their *pro rata* of the Hospital fund, aggregating \$4,973.45. This fund is derived from fees collected by the Commissioners of Immigration from the Chinese, of five dollars a head. The Supreme Court has declared the tax unconstitutional, and the Controller in his next report, will recommend to the Legislature that this fund be entirely abolished.

The firing of salutes at Mare Island Navy Yard blasts the hopes of many chicken fanciers who have choice eggs "setting." The *Vallejo Chronicle* says that within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the points of firing the jarring caused by the explosion of the charges of these heavy guns destroys all eggs undergoing the process of incubation. Those who have paid from six to twelve dollars per setting for fancy eggs quite naturally feel provoked.

THE STIGMATA.

THE CHRONICLE'S MISREPRESENTATIONS EXPOSED BY THE FATHER OF MISS COLLINS.

THIS morning our reporter had an interview with Mr. Collins, the father of the young lady whose visitation of the stigmata on Good Friday has excited the general interest of the community.

Reporter—Were the statements in last Sunday's *Chronicle* in reference to a conversation held with you regarding Miss Collins, correct?

Mr. Collins—No. I was not interviewed by any reporter of the *Chronicle*, but simply called on one of the editors of that paper for an explanation of the editorial that appeared in his issue of Friday, with regard to my family affairs.

Reporter—You did not state on that occasion that you thought the phenomenon of the stigmata was a humbug in her case?

Mr. Collins—I certainly did not. On the contrary, I have the utmost faith in the truth of any statement made by my daughter.

Reporter—Were any other portions of that article erroneous?

Mr. Collins—Yes, sir. I did not say that I took my daughter to drive, accompanied by her sister.

Reporter—Did you have your daughter out to ride on this day week?

Mr. Collins—Yes, sir. I took my daughter out alone.

Reporter—Did you state that for "certain reasons" Miss Collins was not an inmate of your family?

Mr. Collins—No, sir; I stated that my daughter had devoted her life to the dispensation of charities—visiting the sick; and that an association or religious order was established by Father Prendergast, and that she, together with Miss Armer, had become a member thereof. In consequence, she was not residing with her mother, sisters and myself.

Reporter—I see it is denied that your daughter was a convert to Catholicism.

Mr. Collins—My daughter was always a Catholic. She was born and raised in that faith.

Reporter—Did you state that your daughter was completely under the influence of Father Prendergast?

Mr. Collins—No; I never made such a statement. I am satisfied that my daughter has the utmost faith in her religion, and is influenced alone by its teachings.

Reporter—On the occasion of your drive on Monday last, were you aware of your daughter's illness of Good Friday?

Mr. Collins—No; it was not mentioned by her.

Reporter—Did you remark the wounds on her hands?

Mr. Collins—No; I did not.

Reporter—Father Prendergast's statement, as published in the *Post*, contains a description of her remarkable recovery from a serious illness in January last. Were you with her during that illness?

Mr. Collins—I was sent for by Father Prendergast, and on going to see her became fully satisfied that I was about to lose my daughter.

Reporter—In what condition did you find her?

Mr. Collins—Extremely low, and suffering from spasms or fits, in the course of which I expected she would draw her last breath, and held her in my arms fully satisfied that she was dying. Dr. Stout, who attended her, gave me no hope whatever of her possible recovery.

Reporter—You left her in that condition?

Mr. Collins—Yes, sir.

Reporter—In whose charge was she?

Mr. Collins—Her mother, Mrs. Tolin, Miss Amer and a nurse.

Reporter—About how many hours elapsed between the time you left her and the moment of her alleged miraculous recovery?

Mr. Collins—Not more than twelve or thirteen hours.

Reporter—When did you next see her, and what was her condition?

Mr. Collins—On the following day; when to my utter astonishment she was almost perfectly recovered. She was up and dressed, and received me smilingly in the sitting-room.

Reporter—How did she account for her recovery?

Mr. Collins—I have no recollection of any statement she then made regarding it. I was too much pleased to ask questions.

Reporter—Do you believe that your daughter could be influenced into any religious fraud, even though she might believe good would result from the deception?

Mr. Collins—No; as I have before stated, I have the utmost confidence in my daughter's truth and faith. She has left a home where her every wish was gratified, and where nothing was left undone to make her happy, and has devoted her life to what I believe to be a NOBLE OBJECT.

Reporter—You stated that her whole time was given up to visiting the sick. Does she still mix in society?

Mr. Collins—No; she had a large wardrobe of dresses, jewelry, etc., all of which she has given away or disposed of for the benefit of the poor. She devotes herself entirely to the object of the order of which she has become a member.

Reporter—Are her family relations still perfectly maintained?

Mr. Collins—Yes; her mother, her sisters and myself visit her frequently, and she occasionally visits her family.

This terminated our conversation with Mr. Collins. In commenting on the self-imposed duties of his daughter and Miss Armer, he stated that they were constantly looking into the condition of the extreme poor who inhabited the slums and alleys of the city, and brought them clothes, food and medicine. The unfortunate woman whose two children were burned some two weeks ago in the fire on Sutter street, had long been an object of their charity.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.—The dedication services of the newly-located Church of the Holy Cross, on Eddy Street, near the cemeteries, took place on Sunday. This church was formerly St. Patrick's, and it stood on Market Street, between Montgomery and Kearney, having been built about twenty years ago. It was, indeed, the second Catholic Church erected in San Francisco, and as the Church of St. Francis does not now exist, it is the oldest. The removal to the new site occurred five months ago, and the intervening time has been devoted to a thorough repair of the building, and a careful renovation of the interior. In its design the fabric has no pretensions to architectural taste. It is a plain, low-set building, and the only attempt at decorative treatment on the exterior, consists in a small cupola, with a tiny cross at one end, and a large gilt cross at the other. Round the sides and the south end of the interior a gallery has been erected; the chancel approaches the absidal construction; the windows are most of them square, and only a few of them have colored glass. The interior has the advantage of being comfortable; and with the walls and galleries freshly painted, and a tastefully decorated altar, it has a cheerful appearance.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the little edifice was crowded by an attentive assemblage of worshippers. The dedication ceremony was performed by Archbishop Alemany. In the procession, a cross-bearer marched in front; then followed two acolytes and the children of St. Mary's Society, a banner borne by the leading girl, and all the children dressed prettily in white, with floral wreath around the head; next came the altar boys, and lastly, Father Messea, the Archbishop, Father Morrissey and Fagin. The procession passed down the centre aisle, left the church by the principal entrance, and walked

around it. The outer wall having been blessed by the Archbishop the procession re-entered the Church, and the Litany of the Saints was recited at the Altar by the Archbishop and priests. Thereafter the procession was re-formed, and the Archbishop blessed the interior walls, on which he sprinkled holy water. The usual prayers at the altar closed the dedication service. High mass was then commenced, in which the following named clergy took part: Archbishop Alemany; Father Messea, celebrant; Father Morrissey, of St. Patrick's, deacon; Father Fagan, of St. Mary's Cathedral, sub-deacon; Father Lorgan, pastor and master of ceremonies. Father Gleeson, of Brooklyn, Alameda County, was the preacher. His discourse was on purely doctrinal topics. The music was well rendered by the choir, which consisted of Mr. Delaney, Miss Lorgan, Mr. Egan, Joseph Kingwell, Mr. Meacham, Mrs. Black, and another lady. The offertory was creditably large.

ST. JOSEPH'S, ALAMEDA.—On the 15th of May, a Grand Picnic and Festival will be given in Badger's Central Park, Oakland, in aid of St. Joseph's Church and Sunday School, at Alameda. The pastor and congregation have made great preparations for this event, and it is expected that a large number of parents will attend, both from Oakland and this city. In order to add to the pleasure and beauty of the occasion, the Jackson Dragoons, in their new and elegant uniforms will attend in a body. There will also be a fine band of music present on the ground, and the anticipations of the young folks will not be unfulfilled. Cars run direct to the park from the Broadway Street station. Tickets, 50 cents, children half price.

FARM NOTES.

GROWING ASPARAGUS.—One of the vegetables

which every farm might have at very small trouble and cost, and yet which is one not often found in a farmer's garden, is asparagus. It is, at the same time, one of the most desirable. It is very rare to find a person who does not like it. It is probable that the reason it is not more grown is an idea that it is a costly thing to start. There is some reason for the prevalence of this idea. Almost all the works on gardening would indicate that a great deal of labor and trouble was necessary in order to start an asparagus bed properly. They say the earth must be dug up two feet deep, that load upon load of manure must be incorporated with the earth; and possibly they will urge the importance of some rare and costly fertilizer as an essential ingredient in a proper asparagus bed. But all these things are unnecessary. Any rich garden soil is good for asparagus. It need be planted only as other things are planted. Some say set the roots a foot deep, but four inches beneath the surface is plenty. It is not well to plant them too thick, or the sprouts will be small. Twenty inches or two feet apart is a good distance. Plants one year old, or two if they can be had, are the best. If one be at a distance from stores to get roots, seeds may be sown, and the beds made the next year. These can be sown in rows like peas. An asparagus bed once made will last for years, with no trouble but an annual manuring and forking over every year, and one or two hoeings during the summer to keep the bed clear of weeds; but, except on the score of neatness and cleanliness, this is scarcely necessary where an annual spring forking-over is given. All most all other crops have to be reset and otherwise cared for every year, while this is an enduring crop; and we are quite sure there is nothing which will give one so much pleasure and satisfaction as a good asparagus bed.

TRAINING HEIFERS TO MILK.—Cows usually become addicted to kicking when heifers, from being milked by abusive milkers. I have never seen an old cow become a kicker unless abused. Instead of cows being averse to being milked when giving a large quantity, I have ever found it the reverse. When pasturage is good, and cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, they seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will almost invariably kick. In such a case, put a broad strap around her body, just in front of the udder, and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet, (for she may kick around a little at first) take your pail, set down and go to milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it will not answer. This is a much better method than tying the legs, etc., as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.

DECAY OF FRUITS.—The rapidity with which fruits decay after they have ripened is owing to the development of certain fungi. Of one of these, the well-known mildew *Mucor stolonifer*. Wyville Thompson says: "This species is often found on juicy fruits, covering them with white woolly patches, scattered over with small black heads, and producing a very rapid putrefaction beneath the surface of the fruit. A number of branching filaments form a rich net-work in the substance of the fruit filaments, which are easily distinguished from those of some nearly allied forms by their long simple tubes without partitions. These delicate filamentous tubes, which are the parts first to appear, and form the basis, as it were, of the fungus, are called the mycelium, and are found in almost all fungi."

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

To the Catholics of the Pacific Coast:

At this time, when we find the country flooded with newspapers and periodicals, laying high claims to respectability and fairness, and which a Catholic, even, could not exclude from his house, without laying himself liable to the charge of bigotry, filled with open attacks upon the Church, or, worse yet, with insinuations and innuendoes; when we find our public and private libraries stored with pretended histories and other writings, assuming to be standard works, in which the motives and actions of the Church are falsified and misrepresented; when it has come to pass that a Catholic must be under the necessity of scrutinizing closely every book or paper he puts in the hands of his children, that their minds may not be poisoned by the base slanders and malicious insinuations so often rung into the fashionable literature of the day; when we find that even those of the secular Press which are most inclined to do justice to our cause, dare not, for fear of losing patronage, raise a voice against the recent acts of high-handed tyranny exercised by European and American Governments, by which holy men of prayer, whose only offense was that their purity of life was a reproach to sin, were banished and their goods confiscated; when we find the children of so many Catholics who have been careless enough to let them roam free over this field of corrupt literature, torn from the bosom of the Church, and lost to her saving influence; when, in short, we can trace most of the evils which affect religion and society to a false education and a false literature, it would be criminal in us, who profess to love our Holy Mother, the Church, above all our earthly possessions, not to recognize the power of the Press, and turn that mighty power into an instrument of good.

We do not underrate the exertions of our Prelates and Priests—those holy men who have laid all their worldly ambitions and pleasures upon the Altar for Jesus' sake; but their voices will not reach all that can be reached by the Press. Neither can they take up and discuss to their flocks those topics which are legitimate for newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and books. The Press must be auxiliary to the labors of the priesthood. Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX, in 1851, said: "Providence seems to have given, in our day, a great mission to the Catholic Press. It is for it to preserve the principles of order and of faith where they still prevail, and to propagate them where impiety and cold indifference have caused them to be forgotten."

Considerations such as these have led to the incorporation of THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION COMPANY, with a Capital Stock of Twenty Thousand Dollars, divided into Two Thousand Shares of Ten Dollars each, for the purpose of publishing a newspaper at the city of San Francisco, which shall fill the want, felt by all, of a good Family Paper, and which shall be, at all times, an earnest defender of the Church; and for the purpose of printing and publishing such other matters as may be useful to the Church, or as the Company may be employed to do. It is expected that this Stock will be subscribed in small amounts, and the active co-operation of all Catholics is earnestly solicited, both in taking the stock and in extending the circulation of the newspaper and other publications of the Company.

The Company will not publish a paper, the organ of any party or nationality; but while they will claim for it an independence of expression on general subjects, and while they will disclaim all intention of holding the Church responsible for its utterances, and while they would not expect to accomplish the impossible task of pleasing every body, they will try to confine it to topics upon which there shall be no material disagreements among Catholics.

It is expected that in a few months, at most, the stock of the Company will be worth fully par, as an investment; but, in its infancy, it is but right that whatever there is of risk shall be borne by the many.

The affairs of the Company will be conducted on strictly business principles, and when there shall be any profits, each stockholder, however small his interest, will receive his full share thereof.

In appealing to the Catholic community to sustain this enterprise, we can think of no language more appropriate than that used by our Holy Father in his Encyclical Letter of 1853:

"We urgently beseech of you to assist, with all good will and favor, those men who, animated with Catholic spirit and possessed of sufficient learning, are laboring in writing and publishing books and journals for the defense and propagation of Catholic Doctrine."

Again, in his letter to the American Prelates, he urges them to "Leave nothing untried by which our Holy Religion and its salutary

teachings may more increase in the United States, and unhappy wanderers may return to the safe path."

For the present, we have made arrangements for the publication of THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN once a week. Knowing what concert of action among the many will accomplish, we ask from the Catholic community of the Pacific Coast such assistance as shall give to the enterprise we have inaugurated that measure of success which, in our judgment, it deserves.

OFFICERS:

JAMES R. KELLY, President.
RICHARD O'NEILL, Vice-President.
SANDS W. FORMAN, Secretary.
JOHN KELLY, Jr., Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

JAMES R. KELLY, JOHN HILL,
MICHAEL KANE, RICHARD O'NEILL,
F. S. WENSINGER, F. DILLON EAGAN,
A. H. LOUGHBOROUGH.

A NEW FEATURE FOR 1873.

UNPARALLELED PREMIUM! ONE NEVER OFFERED BY ANY PUBLISHER, EITHER IN THIS COUNTRY OR IN EUROPE! RAPHAEL'S CELEBRATED PICTURE, "THE MADONNA DI SAN SISTO!"

A SPLENDID engraving; not a cheap colored picture; but a really beautiful work of art, and an exact fac-simile of the original painting.

The publishers of the GUARDIAN are determined to give to their patrons not only the best Catholic paper in America, but, in addition to this, they have made arrangements to give to every subscriber, for the year 1873, a beautiful and faithful engraving of the greatest and most celebrated painting in the world—Raphael's master-piece—known as "The Madonna di San Sisto." We need not inform our Catholic readers that the Madonna has been, from the earliest ages of Christian art, a favorite subject of the pencils of the great masters. The grandest success, however, has been achieved by Raphael, in whose pictures of the Madonna there prevails now the loving Mother, now the ideal of feminine beauty, until in that of St. Sixtus, he reaches the most glorious representation of the "Queen of Heaven."

This great master-piece of art was painted by Raphael for the Monastery of St. Sixtus, in the City of Placentia, in the year 1518, and is called, from its original destination, the Madonna di San Sisto.

It represents the Holy Virgin standing in a majestic attitude, the infant Savior enthroned in her arms, and around her head a glory of innumerable cherubs melting into light. Kneeling before her, we see at one side St. Sixtus, on the other, St. Barbara, and beneath her feet two Heavenly cherubs gaze up in adoration. A celebrated connoisseur of art says, "The Madonna di San Sisto, in execution, as well as in design, is probably the most perfect picture in the world."

In the beginning of the last century, the Elector of Saxony, Augustus III, purchased this picture at a cost of 80,000 florins, and it now forms the boast and ornament of the Dresden Gallery.

All new subscribers, upon payment of \$5 for the GUARDIAN, or \$6 for the GUARDIAN and Irish World, will be entitled to this splendid picture. Present subscribers, upon renewing their subscriptions and paying for the same, will also be entitled to it. No picture will be delivered until full payment is made of one year's subscription.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE have adopted a system of printed wrappers, upon which each subscriber's account is kept. The date on the wrapper is the time to which he has paid, if a payment is made at all, and if not, then the date of subscription is used. When a payment is sent, the date on the wrapper is changed. If it should not be, the party would confer a favor by notifying us of the mistake. For instance, a person subscribes January 1, 1873, and pays five dollars, then "January 1, '74" will appear on the wrapper; or, if he did not pay at that time, it will be "January 1, '73" until he sends in the amount of the year's subscription, when the figure 4 will take the place of the 3. We hope each one will keep this in mind, so there may be no misunderstanding.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions, and to forward what is due for the ensuing year without further reminder from this office.

THE IRISH WORLD.

OUR arrangements to club with the Irish World, the very best Irish paper published in America, have been entirely completed. We are enabled to furnish the GUARDIAN and the

World, by carriers, to city subscribers at fifty cents per month of four weeks. The GUARDIAN to country subscribers, by mail, is five dollars per annum; but we can furnish both papers for six dollars. This, we are satisfied, is cheaper than the same amount and character of reading matter can be had elsewhere.

A SPLENDID STORE.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of a Grand Spring Opening which has just been made by J. J. O'Brien & Co., at No. 606 Market Street. This firm is one of the heaviest importers in the city, and many of their cases are received direct from the European and native factories. They have recently received forty cases of foreign goods adapted for the present season, and of the newest styles and best makes of shawls, silks, poplins, water-proofs, blankets, flannels, and robes de chambre. Messrs. O'Brien & Co. have also a large and varied assortment of Mourning Goods, including Black Drape Cashmere, Henrietta Cloth, Bombazines, Poplin Alpaca, Gilt Alpaca, Cretonnes and Foulards. We advise parties visiting the city to pay the firm a visit before going elsewhere. Good bargains and the best of goods may be had; the store is No. 606 Market Street, one door above Montgomery.

NEW SONGS.—We have received from M. Gray, the enterprising music dealer at No. 623 Clay Street, two songs which have just been issued. They are, "I will Stand by My Friend," as sung by the great Vivian, and "Plucking of the corn," as sung by Billy Emerson. The title pages are embellished with photographic portraits of these great artists, and the music will undoubtedly have a large sale. They are sold at forty cents each.

T. D. JOHNSON, M. D.

San Jose, California.

DR. T. D. JOHNSON respectfully returns his many thanks to the citizens of San Jose and vicinity for their liberal patronage for the last eighteen years during his practice among them. Having again recovered his health, he will continue to practice his profession as before. Dr. JOHNSON has practiced Medicine and Surgery in California for nearly twenty-two years, and has had an opportunity to become familiar with the practical treatment of all diseases common to this climate or to the Pacific Coast, and can give satisfaction to all who may require his professional services. Persons residing at a distance can consult Dr. JOHNSON by letter, giving, as nearly as possible, the symptoms of the patient, age, sex, temperament and length of time sick. The above duty, on the part of the patient, being correctly performed, the Doctor has no hesitation in saying that he will be able to cure every case that is curable, without a personal interview with the patient. This may be called arrogance, but the assertion is based upon a practical experience of nearly forty years, twelve years of which time was spent in charge of public hospitals.

Dr. JOHNSON will devote particular attention to Operative Surgery and the Diseases of Women and Children, including Chronic Diseases of every character. He has, also, had great experience in the treatment of Cancer and all Schirrus diseases, Tumors and Dislocations of long standing, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Diabetes, Dropsy, etc., etc.

Dr. JOHNSON's surgical operations, since residing on this coast, are too well known to be noticed in this paper; but for the benefit of those who have recently settled in California, he will take the liberty of mentioning a few of the many capital or important operations he has performed: Amputation of the entire lower jaw, for cancer, in San Jose—recovery; amputation of the hip-joint, for gun-shot wound, in San Juan, Monterey County—recovery; amputation twice at the shoulder, for disease of the joint, both in San Jose—recovery; amputation at the knee-joint, for white swelling, in San Jose, with success; setting a dislocated hip-joint of five months' and twenty days' standing, in San Jose, with complete success; adjusting an elbow-joint after it had been dislocated six weeks—patient recovering complete use of arm. Dr. JOHNSON has performed the dangerous and complicated operation of trepanning the cranium or skull six times, with success in every case, an excision of ovarian tumor weighing fourteen and three-fourths pounds—operation performed in San Jose, with perfect recovery; amputation of a fibro-cystic tumor, weighing forty-two and one-half pounds, from a woman living near the Almaden mines; three amputations of the female breast, for cancer, two of whom resided in San Jose, the other in Gilroy, Santa Clara County—all recovered; excision of a fibrous tumor, weighing two and one-half ounces, from the throat of a child ten months old—operation performed in San Jose, in the presence of five other physicians, with complete success.

The object of this paper is to inform the public where they may obtain honest and scientific counsel in sickness, and in cases requiring surgical skill.

Among the various vocations of life, there are none involving higher mental endowments, more real responsibilities, and more laborious duties, than the practice of Medicine and Surgery; and yet there is more imposition, dishonesty and ignorance among those claiming to belong to this profession than any other. It is, therefore, with a just appreciation of his mission that Dr. JOHNSON has departed somewhat from the usual custom, in his honest desire to do good and alleviate suffering.

T. D. JOHNSON, M. D.

Licentiate of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky., formerly Resident Physician of Marine Hospital at Galveston, Texas, Physician at Sacramento Hospital in 1852-3, and for four years County Physician for Santa Clara County, at San Jose. mar3-1y

INFORMATION WANTED

Of John Daly, formerly of Cork, who left that city some twenty years ago, was last heard of at Fraser River. By writing to Mr. J. Mahoney, 36 Cook Street, Cork, he will hear of something to his advantage. His mother died lately.

WHERE TO BUY.

A Guide to the leading and most reliable business houses in San Francisco, prepared expressly for the readers of THE GUARDIAN.

ARCHITECTS.

Plans and Specifications for churches and private dwellings furnished.
WRIGHT & SANDERS.
418 California Street.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

The undersigned is sole Agent in California for the sale of the above celebrated Bitters. He is prepared to deal with merchants and jobbers on the most reasonable terms.

WM. B. JOHNSON,
422 California Street.

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The largest stock on the Pacific Coast. Call and examine before purchasing.
FRANK G. EDWARDS,
628 and 630 Clay Street.

CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE.

A full assortment of Cutlery, Lamps, Silver-Plated and Britannia ware.
HELBING & STRAUS,
102 and 104 Battery Street.

CLOTHING—CLERICAL SUITS.

A complete assortment of Custom-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Clerical Suits always on hand.
P. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,
28 Third Street.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A large assortment of all kinds. Sole agents for the Pacific Coast for the sale of VEUVE XAVIER JOVIN & CIE Kid Gloves.
MURPHY, GRANT & CO.,
Corner Sansome and Bush Streets.

FURNITURE.

We would respectfully inform our customers, and the general public that we have leased another floor over our already large store. Our STOCK OF RICH, MEDIUM and COMMON BEDROOM, PARLOR & DINING SETS is the Largest and Most Complete on the Pacific Coast, and our prices the lowest in the Market, quality considered.

W. J. HENEY & CO.,
(Bancroft's Building) 725 Market Street.

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Our Spring Importation being now complete, we can offer superior inducements to the Trade in LADIES' CHILDREN'S and MEN'S HOSIERY, VESTS, SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, TIES, ETC.
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The most complete stock of Sheet-Music, Books, and Instruments to be found on the Coast. Collections of Catholic Music, Masses, etc., a specialty.
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623 and 625 Clay Street.

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Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Table Tops, Mantle Pieces, Counter Tops, Plumbers' Slabs, Imposing Stones, etc., at lowest prices.
JOHN DANIEL & CO.,
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Geo. W. Woods & Co's Parlor and Church Organs are pre-eminent for beauty and purity of tone, their charming Solo Stops and elegant design and finish.
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7 and 13 Sansome Street.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A fine-tuned church organ with fifteen Stops and two Banks of Keys. Apply to
JOSEPH MYERS,
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Book, News, Writing, and Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Card Stock, Straw and Binders' Boards, Paper and Colored Inks, Bronzes, etc., Wholesale and Retail.
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The largest and most complete Book, Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
H. S. CROCKER & CO.,
401 and 403 Sansome Street.

PIANOS.

The Manufacturers of the HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANO, claim the ability to prove the superiority of their instrument among ALL RIVAL PIANOS, and invite A MOMENT OF ATTENTION from persons contemplating a thoughtful and cautious investment of money in Pianos, to the explicit testimonials from Foreign Masters and the leading Pianists and Organists of the United States, which place the Hallet & Davis Piano above all question of precedence and superiority. Send for Price-List and Catalogue.
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A full and complete assortment of Legal, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes of every description, Writing and Copying Inks, Copying Presses and Books, Pens, Pencils, etc., etc. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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DR. J. A.
SHERMAN

SPECIALIST in the treatment of Rupture, of 697 Broadway, New York, respectfully announces to the residents of San Francisco and vicinity, that he has returned from the East, and may be consulted at his branch office,

240 Montgomery St., Cor. of Pine.

By those desirous of obtaining the benefit of his experience and assistance in the adaptation of his method for the radical cure of Hernia, without regard to the age of the patients, or duration of the affliction.

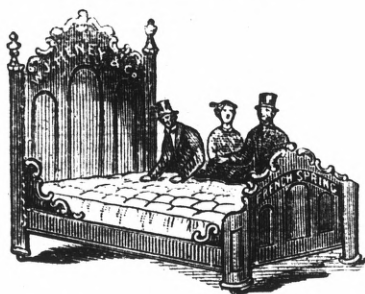
Photographs of bad cases of

RUPTURE

Before and after treatment and cure, can be seen at his office. Descriptive pamphlets mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

The cure is effected by local external application. OFFICE—240 Montgomery St., SAN FRANCISCO. jan11-3m

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Bedroom, Parlor
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Importers and Manufacturers.

725 Market Street, Bancroft's Building.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing. jan4-tf

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1120 & 1122 MARKET ST. bet., Fifth and Sixth, San Francisco,
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Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch. Genuine imported Concord, Manchester, Derchester and Portland Wagons constantly on hand and for sale.

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DEALERS IN CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods. A complete assortment of Clerical Suits always on hand. P. J. SULLIVAN, & CO. 28 Third Street. r-tf

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases. Everything necessary for funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges. Office:—651 Sacramento Street, between Kearny and Webb.

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GEO. W. WOODS & CO'S
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Pre-eminent for

Beauty and Purity of Tone,
THEIR CHARMING SOLO STOPS

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ELEGANT DESIGN AND FINISH

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KEEP on hand at all times, the most complete stock of Sheet-Music, Books, and Instruments, to be found on the Coast.

COLLECTIONS OF CATHOLIC MUSIC,
MASSES, ETC., A SPECIALTY.



Agency for the leading Instruments, STEINWAY & SON'S, KRANICH, BACK & CO., and HAINES BROS. Pianos

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Liberal discounts made to Churches, Schools, and Clergymen. Special Illustrated Catalogue of Instruments mailed free, on application. Just published, Gray's "Catalogue of Music for 1872."

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THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and acquaintances that he has opened that spacious store, north-west corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets, with a select stock of fine

FRENCH CLOTHS,
BEAVERS,
DOESKINS,
CASSIMERES
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Which he will make up in the latest styles at greatly reduced prices.

PETER SHORT,
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English Cassimere Business Suits.....\$40 \$50
Beaver Suits.....\$50 t e \$60
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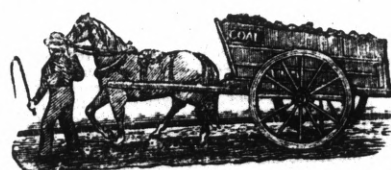
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Manufacturers of

California Sparkling Wines.

SWEET and Dry Champagnes, Sparkling Muscatel and Catawba. Also, White and Claret Wines (all kinds and all ages) Angelica, Muscatel, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Hock, Mount Vineyard, Malaga, Sweet and Dry Catawba, etc. Grape Brandies, one to five years old. All our Wines and Brandies are made exclusively from Mountain Grapes. Principal Depot, corner of First and Market streets, San Francisco.

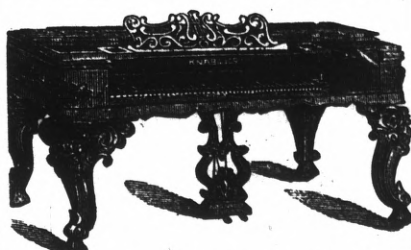
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HAVE an unrivalled reputation throughout the great music centres of Europe and America, for quality of tone, perfect action, thorough workmanship, and extraordinary durability. A fine stock of them is on exhibition at our warerooms. Also the "AMERICAN" Piano-Forte, the GEORGE Piano-Forte, the "LITTLE BEAUTY" Piano (a perfect gem, and low priced) and Lunan's German UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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are the most popular instruments made, for Parlor, Chapel, Lodge or School-room. Nearly 50,000 of these are now in use. Prices from \$60 to \$450. A good assortment on hand.

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Toilet and Fancy Articles and Perfumery,
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Prescriptions carefully compounded.

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101, 103, 105 FRONT STREET,

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Has removed from 717 Market Street to

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EMBOSSING and

DESIGNING WORKS.

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At the Lowest Current Rates

In the line of fine

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We are determined

NOT TO BE EXCELLED

By any House in the city.

FLAX SEED.

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CASTOR BEANS.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works,

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ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH SEED AND contract for next year's crop of Flax Seed and Castor Beans at rates that, with proper cultivation on suitable land, will make them among the most profitable crops grown. For further particulars, address

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Statuary, Vein Italian and American Marbles. Manufacturers of Monuments, Mantels, Tomb-stones, Tiling. Plumbers' Slabs, etc. Below New York and Chicago Prices. jan18-tf.

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MORRIS SPEYER & CO. Agents.

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The office of the

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford,

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Fire Insurance Co. of New York

**NORTH BRITISH AND
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Ins. Co. of London & Edinburgh,

Have been removed from 424 California Street to

205 SANSOME STREET,

(Next Pacific Bank).

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mar8-1m

Manager

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

LANDERS, BYRNE & CO.

No. 4 Third Street,

ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK

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**SUITABLE FOR
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CONSISTING OF
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COLORED SILKS in all shades.
IRISH POPLINS, direct from Pim Bros., Dublin.

In our

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Will be found a splendid line of colors in,
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Our stock is the most complete in this City, comprising
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A complete assortment of
HOSIERY,
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SMALL WARE.

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Being a specialty with us, our patrons can always depend on finding this department well worthy of attention.

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Corner of Folsom and Beale Sts.

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C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
EDWARD MARTIN, Treasurer.
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C. D. O'Sullivan, P. McAnan,
John Sullivan, Gust. Touchard,
R. J. Tobin, Peter Donahue,
A. Donohoe.

REMITTANCES FROM THE INTERIOR.

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office, or any reliable banking house; but this Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery.
The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit.
A proper pass-book will be delivered to the agent by whom the deposit is made.
Deposits received from \$1 to \$8,000.
Office hours from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.

First National Gold Bank Of San Francisco, Cal.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000, Gold.

GEO. F. HOOPER, President.
SAMUEL HORT, Vice-President.
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Sam'l Hort, James C. Flood,
D. Callaghan, Edward Martin,
C. G. Hooker, James Moffitt,
M. P. Jones.

New York Agents, - - - Jay Cooke & Co
London Agents, - - - Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co

Exchange or sale on the principal cities of the United States, Great Britain and Ireland.
Commercial Credits issued available in Europe, China and Japan.
This Bank is prepared to transact a general Banking business.
Deposits in Gold, Silver and Currency received subject to check or on special deposit.
Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rate of Exchange.

E. McLAUGHLIN, C. T. RYLAND.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

McLAUGHLIN & RYLAND,

Santa Clara St., bet. First and Second,

SAN JOSE.

RECEIVE General and Special Deposits in Gold and Silver Currency. Deal in U. S. Bonds and Legal Tenders, and do a General Banking Business.

DRAW EXCHANGE ON

DONOHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco
EUGENE KELLY & CO., New York.
CONSOLIDATED BANK, limited, London.
BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin.
Telegraphic Transfers made on New York.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ORGANIZED APRIL 2d, 1863.

OFFICER,

406 California St., San Francisco.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$500,000. Losses paid promptly in U. S. GOLD COIN.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—C. L. Taylor, F. Roeding, Isaac E. Davis, J. B. Scotchler, A. M. Simpson, James Irvine, Jabez Howes, A. L. Tubbs, C. Adolph Low, W. J. Adams, R. E. Raimond, James P. Flint, William Scholle.

J. B. SCOTCHLER, President.
JABEZ HOWES, Vice-President.
E. W. BOURNE, Secretary.

This Company is engaged exclusively in Marine Insurance.

dec14-17.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CALIFORNIA LLOYDS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

Nos. 416 and 418 California St.

Cash Capital, \$750,000 Gold
Assets Exceed \$1,000,000 Coin

FAIR RATES,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES,
SOLID SECURITY.

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M. J. O'Connor, Milton S. Latham,
W. W. Montague, L. Sachs,
Daniel Meyer, M. D. Sweeney,
Adam Grant, E. H. Winchester,
Jacob Scholer, Gustave Touchard,
Charles Kohler, Michael Castle,
Joseph Seller, Nicholas Larco,
W. C. Ralston, Geo. C. Hickox,
A. Wasserman, Morton Cheeseman,
I. Lawrence Pool, George C. Johnson,
Joseph Brandenstein, T. E. Lindenberger.

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N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAYEN, Secretary.
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of California.

OFFICE:

In San Francisco, No. 435 California Street.

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Claus Spreckles, James Gamble,
Michael Skelley, E. T. Gile,
M. P. Jones, Charles Main,
Selden S. Wright, Donald McLennan,
W. B. Cummings, W. B. Hooper,
C. F. McDermott, G. L. Bradley,
James M. Barney, F. S. Wessinger,
C. W. Kellogg, A. W. Jee,
Peter Dean, John H. Wise,
Chas. I. Deering.

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H. C. Kirk, H. S. Crocker,
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C. W. KELLOGG, President

H. G. HORNER, Secretary.



PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

THE HELPING HAND, a purely Vegetable Pain Anesthetizer, possessing Tonic, Alterative, Sanative, Carminative, Corrective, Sedative and Anodyne properties, skillfully combined in a concentrated form, for internal and external use.

A never failing remedy for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lameness, Soreness or Stiffness of the Joints or Muscles, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Sores, Indolent Ulcers, Poisonous Bites, Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Diphtheria, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Soreness or Spasmodic of the Gums, Colic, Derangements of the Liver or Bowels, and all aches and pains. It will also cure Galls, Bruises, Sand Cracks, Stiffness, Founders, Spavin, Sweeney, Stiff, Callous Lumps, and Maladies in general of the Horse and other Domestic Animals.

Full directions accompanying each bottle.
For sale at Retail by druggists generally.
CHENEY, MYRICK & HOBBS,
Wholesale Botanical Druggists,
15 Union Street, Boston, Mass.

C. P. R. R.

Commencing Saturday, March 15, 1873,
and until further notice, Trains
and Boats will leave San
Francisco.

7.00 A. M. (Daily)—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland (O.) Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily)—Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) — Connecting, at Vallejo, with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) — Touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily)—San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) — Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted)—Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) — Touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily)—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO—7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:10 and 11:20 A. M.; 12:10, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, 6:30, 8:15, 9:20 and 11:30 P. M. (9:20, 11:20 and 3:00, to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN (For San Francisco)—5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00 and 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 2:40, 4:55, 6:10, 7:55 and 10:10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND—5:40, 6:50, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00 and 11:10 A. M.; 12:00, 1:40, 3:50, 5:05, 6:20, 8:05 and 10:20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO—7:20, 9:00 and 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. (7:20, 11:15 and 5:30 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARDS (For San Francisco)—4:30, 7:00 and 10:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE—5:25, 7:35, 9:00 and 11:20 A. M. 1:30, 4:05 and 5:30 P. M.

*Except Sundays.
T. H. GOODMAN, N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't. Gen'l Sup't.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 6th, 1873.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Trains.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco.....	8:40 A. M.	*3:20 P. M.	14:40 P. M.
San Jose.....	11:10 A. M.	5:40 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Gilroy.....	1:00 P. M.		
Pajaro.....	2:00 P. M.		
Castroville.....	2:45 P. M.		
Salinas.....	3:10 P. M.		
Hollister.....	2:30 P. M.		

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Trains.
Leave—			
Hollister.....			11:10 A. M.
Salinas.....			10:45 A. M.
Castroville.....			11:10 A. M.
Pajaro.....			11:59 A. M.
Gilroy.....			1:25 P. M.
San Jose.....	16:30 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Francisco.....	8:50 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	5:25 P. M.

* SATURDAYS 2:30 P. M. SUNDAYS excepted

An extra train will leave San Francisco on SUNDAYS at 9:30 A. M.—Returning will leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

THROUGH TRAINS leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Arrive at San Francisco at 1:00 A. M.
Trains for San Jose and Way Stations leave San Francisco at 1:00 P. M. Arrive at San Francisco at 11:30 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
Gen'l Superintendent, Asst Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent.

Established in 1863.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of London.

CAPITAL, - - - - \$8,000,000.

Surplus over \$2,500,000.

LOSSES paid here in cash, immediately on adjustment, in U. S. GOLD COIN.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.

430 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

General Agents for the Pacific Coast,

dec14-17.